

AMZ

(DOCUMENT SECTION)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

B U L L E T I N

No. 148

For Period

15 - 31 January

1950

SECTION

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ARMY  
MEDICAL  
FEB 27 1950



## SECTION I

## GENERAL

Training Courses at Institute of Public Health

The following training courses for public health personnel are scheduled during the next fiscal year at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo. Official announcements concerning these courses will be sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare approximately one month before the opening dates.

1) Medical Health Officers --- Regular Course  
10 April 1950 - 28 March 1951

2) Medical Health Officers --- 3 months course  
1st 10 April - 30 June 1950  
2d 10 July - 27 September "  
3d 2 Oct. - 20 December "  
4th 8 Jan. - 28 March 1951

3) Sanitarians --- 3 months  
1st 10 April - 30 June 1950  
2d 10 July - 27 September "  
3rd 2 Oct. - 20 December 1950  
4th 8 Jan. - 28 March 1951

4) Public Health Veterinarians --- 2 months  
1st 27 February - 22 April 1950  
2d 3 July - 26 August 1950  
3rd 4 Sept - 28 October "  
4th 4 Dec. - 27 January 1951

5) Public Health Nutritionists --- 2 months  
1st 27 February - 22 April 1950  
2d 29 May - 22 July "  
3rd 4 September - 28 October "  
4th 4 December - 27 January 1951

6) Public Health Nurses --- 4 months  
1st 3 April - 29 July 1950  
2d 5 August - 25 November "  
3rd 2 December - 24 March 1951

7) Sanitary Engineers --- 3 months  
1st 10 April - 30 June 1950  
2d 8 January - 28 March 1951

8) Public Health Statistics Officers --- 2 months  
1st 3 July - 26 August 1950  
2d 4 Sept - 28 October "  
3rd 8 Jan. - 3 March 1951

9) Short course for the directors of Prefectural Health Department Laboratories --- 2 weeks  
1 May - 13 May 1950

10) Bacteriology, Serology and Parasitology -- 3 months  
15 May - 5 August 1950

11) Clinical Microscopy and Pathology --- 2 months  
4 September - 28 October 1950

12) Public Health Pharmacists --- 2 months  
1st 3 April - 27 May 1950  
2d 30 October - 23 December 1950

Note: Courses 10, 11 and 12 are for personnel employed in prefectural health department laboratories.

SECTION II  
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

Due to the increase in the number of typhus fever cases being reported throughout Japan the Ministry of Welfare has recently issued a series of special instructions to all prefectural health departments pertaining to prevention and control of this disease:

1. EI-BO #8, dated 25 January 1950, subject "Concerning Serological Examination on Typhus and Murine Typhus Patients."

2. EI-BO #9, dated 25 January 1950, subject "Warning Concerning the Prevalence of Typhus."

3. YOKU-KIN #22, dated 25 January 1950, subject "On the Supply Method of Eruptive Typhus Vaccines which is Used in an Urgent Occasion."

(See reference under Supply Division, this bulletin.)

Attention is also invited to EI-HATSU #653 dated 2 June 1949, subject "Concerning Prevention of Typhus and Murine Typhus", issued by the Ministry of Welfare which explains the provisions of SCAPIN 2011, dated 28 May 1949, subject, "The Prevention and Control of the Typhus Fever Group of Diseases in Japan." It is urged that the above instructions be called to the attention of prefectural health departments, city health departments and health centers in order to stimulate activity in the control of typhus which may easily reach epidemic proportions.

In Tokyo the recent outbreak, now numbering some 50 cases, has occurred chiefly among vagrants. This class of people constitute the greatest typhus hazard in Japan and emphasis must be placed on ridding these people of lice and flea infestations. "No lice - no fleas - no typhus!" is a good maxim for health workers and the general public to remember and follow.

Serum samples should be taken at least twice from each patient or suspect, the first one at date of onset or as near that date as possible, the second during the second week of the disease and a third if possible three weeks after onset. All specimens should be sent to the National Institute of Health in Tokyo for serological confirmation.

A "stepped up" publicity campaign is being initiated at the national level in cooperation with the press, radio and other agencies. It is suggested that this campaign be particularly intensified in the larger cities. More material in print, or in pictures explaining how typhus is carried from one person to another and how to kill lice and fleas, should be used. Actual photographs or simple posters should be placed in "flop-houses", camps, tent-cities, etc., inhabited by vagrants.

Influenza

Reference Bulletin No. 145, summary was made of EI HATSU #1244 in which procedures for submitting serum samples of suspect influenza cases were described.

Until the past week, reported influenza incidence was low, although four to five times as high as for the same periods of last year. The total number of cases reported weekly for all Japan for the five weeks in December were 36, 72, 130, 321 and 270 cases respectively, while for the first three weeks of January the reported totals were 130, 143 and 484 cases respectively. Of the 484 cases reported the third week of January, 240 were reported from Aichi Prefecture.

Widespread outbreaks of respiratory diseases have occurred in various parts of Japan during the past two months, principally in Central and Southern Honshu and in Shikoku. The regions affected in the order listed have been Shikoku, Chugoku, Kinki, and Tokai with reports beginning to come in from Kanto. This respiratory disease has a clinical picture of sudden onset with fever and general malaise, lasting four or five days with uneventful recovery. The rare deaths which have occurred are not believed to be due to the influenza.

believed to be due to the illness. Although suspected to be a mild form of influenza no laboratory confirmation has been obtained except in a few localities. Serologic identification of type B influenza was made in Kagawa prefecture in one group of sera, and type A was identified in one group of sera from Ehime and in two groups of sera from Hiroshima prefecture. The absence of sufficient laboratory confirmation has caused the Ministry of Welfare to call the outbreak "Epidemic Cold." This lack of confirmation has probably also been an important factor in the tendency of physicians to report as influenza only those cases most typical of clinical influenza and not to report the others. Newspapers, however, have adopted the more spectacular approach by applying the term "influenza epidemic" to the current outbreaks.

Observation of the course of the outbreaks with particular reference to any tendency for symptoms to become more severe is indicated. As directed in EI HATSU # 1244 groups of serial samples are still desired from typical cases early in the course of the outbreak in a locality. In all cases the specimens are to be sent directly to the National Institute of Health as instructed in EI HATSU # 1244. Due to the relatively mild symptoms and absence of complications, severe restrictions do not appear indicated at the present time. The Japanese attitude of closing schools only when the absence of teachers or students are so great that normal teaching is not possible, appears to be sensible. Due to widespread publicity many parents are keeping their children out of school on only minor complaints or as a preventive measure.

#### Military Police and Venereal Disease Control

The Provost Marshal, Far East Command, recently sent a letter to the Legal Officer, United States Naval Forces, Far East, outlining the current policy with respect to the use of Military Police to support Japanese police in venereal disease control. Subject letter is reproduced herein (Incl No. 1) for the information and guidance of all concerned.

#### Insect and Rodent Control Budget

Initiation of timely insect and rodent control programs during the spring and summer months has been seriously handicapped by the failure of the approved National insect and rodent control budget to reach the prefectures in time for consideration by prefectoral assemblies at their early spring sessions. Consequently, at the prefectoral level approval of budgets has been delayed until late meetings and as a result control work of sanitation teams and environmental sanitary inspectors has not started until the summer insect season was well under way. To be effective, control work must start before the insect population has reached its peak and the incidence of insect-borne diseases is on the upgrade. Sanitation teams and inspectors should be training on summer disease control priorities during the month of April for full operation at least several months in advance of the warmer summer months.

The 1950 Insect and Rodent Control Budget has been approved by the various ministries and little or no change is anticipated before Diet approval. However, it is expected that the final budget will not be returned until the month of March. In an effort to offset this delay, all prefectoral public health officers were notified by the Ministry of Welfare in January of the estimated amount of subsidy to be received so that they might be able to formulate their plans.

Since the program is to be initiated in April it will be necessary to have the cooperation of governors, mayors, prefectoral assemblies and health officers at early legislative meetings in order to obtain an appropriate share of their available funds for the first months of the summer period to meet insect and rodent control expenses.

#### Water and Sewage

There are approximately 690 water plants in Japan with 228 of these systems serving municipalities greater than 10,000 population. There are an additional 2,000 simple water works serving various smaller population groups. There are also 70 sewage systems in Japan of various sizes and limitations. Sixty of the largest cities have only an average of 20% of their area covered by collection laterals. The majority of these water and sewage systems are in dire need of improvements to meet the requirements of the public and to maintain minimum health standards.

In 1950 improvements are planned for some 310 water systems and 70 sewage installations which will require expenditure of an estimated 14,000,000,000 yen. Many of these projects will be a continuation of construction started during the last ten years. Entirely new installations are also being planned for National approval and budget subsidies. In order to avoid unwise use of funds, new construction should be carefully screened at the prefectural level by public works committees and sanitary engineers before requesting approval from the National Government. An effort should be made to complete old construction projects and to allow sufficient budget for their maintenance. Finally, only a few new projects should be initiated in order to insure completion with the limited budgets.

### SECTION III

#### NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

A detailed activity plan has been made by the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare outlining programs and goals for 1950 - March 1951. Many of these plans, though tentative, directly concern the prefectural nursing programs and are outlined for informational purposes.

##### Nursing Section - General

1. A Division of Licensure and Registration, composed of five persons, will be established within the Section to handle all matters in regard to licensure and registration of nurses, public health nurses and midwives.
2. Following the annual meeting of the Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association (25 - 28 April) a five-day conference for chief nurses of the prefectural nursing section or divisions will be held under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Welfare, Nursing Section.

##### Clinical Nursing Division

1. The National Nursing Council plans to have the first report on accreditation of A and B nursing schools completed by 1 March 1950.
2. The first national examination for A Class nurses will be held in October 1950.
3. Two conferences for directors of nursing education of A and B schools of nursing are being planned for September 1950; one in the northern section of Japan and the other in the southern.
4. At least one national refresher course for full time nursing instructors will be held in Tokyo (June - August 1950). Candidates for this course must have finished a regional clinical nursing course; instructors from A & B schools of nursing will be eligible.
5. Two courses of two weeks duration will be offered on "Nursing Service" to directors of nursing service of A and B schools of nursing (May and June 1950).
6. A guide book for instructors of accredited A & B schools of nursing is being prepared; efforts are being made to have it ready for distribution by April 1950. This book will contain material on curriculums, content of courses and nursing schedules.
7. Tentative plans include surveys on numbers of nurses, old system nursing schools, salaries and working conditions of nurses, and private duty nursing conditions.

##### Public Health Nursing Division

1. The training of instructors for the one year public health nursing schools (Law #203, July 1948) will commence in April 1950 at the Institute of Public Health; eleven (11) instructors will be selected and will be given a one-year course in teacher training.

2. Plans are under consideration at present to inspect public health nursing schools for accreditation early in 1951.

3. A guide book for instructors of the one-year public health nursing schools will be prepared during 1950; this book will contain materials on curriculums, content of courses and students field experience.

4. Between the months of January - April 1950 short courses for health insurance nurses are to be given in each prefecture under the direction of the Japanese Midwives, Clinical Nurses and Public Health Nurses Association. This course has been made possible through the budget of the National Health Insurance Section, Insurance Bureau, of the Ministry of Welfare.

5. A two-week course of "Staff Education" programs is being planned for June 1950 for public health nurses of the nursing sections of the prefectural health departments. This course will be held in Tokyo. The Ministry plans to encourage the repeating of this program on the regional level. (tentative).

6. The first national examination for public health nurses will be given in 1951.

7. Efforts will be made by the Nursing Section to encourage prefectural health departments to further develop a generalized nursing service utilizing the services of all public health nurses of the prefecture.

8. Tentative plans include surveys on numbers of public health nurses, salary standards, working conditions and staff education programs.

#### Midwifery Division

1. Plans for the establishment of midwifery schools must be finalized and a teacher training program instituted.

2. A guide book for midwifery instructors should be prepared.

3. A survey of working midwives will be conducted. The midwifery program needs considerable development; plans for 1950-1951 are yet to be formulated.

#### SECTION IV

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

#### Training Course at Institute of Public Health

The tenth in the series of two-month refresher courses for public health veterinarians will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 27 February to 22 April 1950. Veterinarians employed in prefectural health departments and in health centers are eligible to attend. Well qualified candidates should be selected for training. This course, like the preceding one, will place greater emphasis on the inspection and proper sanitation of fish and seafoods. An official announcement concerning the course has been sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Graduation exercises for the ninth training course were held on 31 January for the awarding of certificates to 40 veterinarians. This makes a grand total of 389 veterinarians who have completed the course up to the present time.

#### Approved Outlets for Indigenous Foods

In the Tokyo-Yokohama Area, approval has been given to eight retail outlets and 29 sources of supply: Tokai-Hokuriku Region has one retail outlet and two sources of supply; Kinki Region has 11 retail outlets and six sources of supply, which includes three sources approved by BCOF; Kyushu Region has a total of 12 retail outlets and sources of supply; Tohoku Region has a total of seven retail outlets and sources of supply. Chugoku Region has one retail outlet and six sources of supply. This makes a grand total of 92 places approved.

The Ministry of Welfare is being advised of the list of establishments approved, and requested to institute closer sanitary surveillance with weekly inspections

suggested.

#### Bi-monthly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Division, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on Rabies cases occurring during the period 8 - 21 January.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Tokyo	2
Kanagawa	3
Chiba	5
Gumma	2

#### Monthly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry submitted the following report on those animal diseases occurring during the month of December.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Anthrax	3 cows - 1 sheep
Blackleg	1
Swine erysipelas	83
Swine cholera	8
Swine plague	22
Strangles	30
Equine infectious anemia	145
Equine infectious abortion	35
Trichomonas	371
Brucellosis	3
Pullorum disease (fowl)	15,623
Bovine tuberculosis	153
Swine paratyphus	1

#### Monthly Food Sanitation Report

The Food Sanitation Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on the sanitary inspections as conducted by prefectoral food inspectors in those establishments processing, handling and selling food and beverages during the month of November.

Number of establishments registered	851,945
Number of establishments inspected	139,727
Total number of inspections	236,127
Number of administrative punishments	26,073
Number of cases to be tried in court	4
Number of cases of food condemnation	2,821

During the month of November, a total of 19 outbreaks of food poisoning involving 134 people occurred with 12 deaths recorded. The causes of poisoning was attributed to fish products, rice cake, rice powder, bean curd, bread and unknowns.

Number of food inspectors engaged in making sanitary inspections of the establishments is 1,264.

#### Monthly Milk Inspection Report

Prefectoral veterinarians conducted the following sanitary inspections of dairy farms and milk plants during the month of November.

<u>Special Milk</u>	
Number of farms inspected	9
Samples examined	18
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0
Over protein standards (3.0 percent)	0
Case proteinuria (per cent) (20,000 per cc)	5
Number of dairy inspections	10

Number of plant inspections - - - - - 19  
Over bacterial standards - - - (50,000 per cc) - - - - - 2  
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent) - - - - - 0

## Ordinary Milk

Number of farms inspected - - - - -	14,786
Samples examined - - - - -	17,151
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	1,288
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - -	1,241
Number of plant inspections - - - - -	4,540
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	400
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - -	359

## Goat Milk

Number of farms inspected - - - - -	14
Samples examined - - - - -	20
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc) - - - - -	6
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent) - - - - -	0

Milk Produced on Dairy Farms in November

Type of Milk	No. of Farms	No. of Cows and Goats	Amount Produced
Special	6	153	32,187 Lit
Ordinary	62,296	116,900	26,035,026 Lit
Goat	5,704	8,472	189,250 Lit

Quantity of Milk Bottled in Milk Plants in November

Type of Milk	No of Plants	Raw Milk	Pasteurized	Sterilized
Special	6	13,415	14,921	
Ordinary	2,765		4,083,981	5,169,037
Total	2,771	13,415	4,098,902	5,169,037

### Milk Products Produced in November

Powdered whole milk	166,473	kg
Powdered whole milk modified 15% sugar added	148,013	kg
Powdered whole milk modified 35% sugar added	614,916	kg
Sweetened condensed milk	1,018,000	kg
Butter	177,754	kg
Cheese	32,663	kg
Evaporated Milk	32,395	kg

Monthly Seafood Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary seafood inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following seafood establishments during the month of November.

## Wholesale Seafood Markets

Number of establishments	1,457
Number of establishments inspected	1,015
Condition	
Good	164
Fair	683
Poor	168
Total number of inspections	2,624
Amount of seafood examined	56,234,323
Amount of seafood condemned	188,358
Cause for condemnation	Putrefaction
Disposition	Fertilizer

### Seafood Processing Plants

Number of establishments	- - - - -	10,579
Number of establishments inspected	- - - - -	4,466
Condition	- - - - -	
	Good	881
	Fair	2,652
	Poor	933
Total number of inspections	- - - - -	9,242
Amount of seafood products examined	- - - - -	3,014,069 kg
Amount of seafood products condemned	- - - - -	1,266 kg
Cause for condemnation	-- Putrefaction	
Disposition	-- Fertilizer	

### Seafood Retail Shops

Number of establishments	- - - - -	59,617
Number of establishments inspected	- - - - -	23,168
Condition	- - - - -	
	Good	3,891
	Fair	13,110
	Poor	6,167
Total number of inspections	- - - - -	27,306
Amount of seafood examined	- - - - -	2,746,184 kg
Amount of seafood condemned	- - - - -	931
Cause for condemnation	-- Putrefaction	
Disposition	-- Fertilizer	

### Monthly Meat Inspection Report

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted ante and post-mortem inspections on the following number of livestock slaughtered during the month of November.

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	21,591	1,817	5,512
Body Wt. Kgs.	7,188,732	208,938	1,818,622
Dressed Wt. Kgs.	3,981,765	99,721	840,067
Condemned Ante-mortem	3	0	1
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	20	2	4
Partial	493	40	575
Viscera	4,278	130	710

	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number slaughtered	69,017	25	425
Body Wt. Kgs	5,604,808	1,013	11,865
Dressed Wt. Kgs	3,493,616	469	5,193
Condemned Ante-mortem	1	0	0
Condemned Post-mortem			
Total	15	0	1
Partial	441	0	3
Viscera	19,260	3	17

Prefectural veterinary meat inspectors conducted sanitary inspections on the following establishments during the month of November.

### Meat Processing Establishments

Number of establishments	- - - - -	303
Number of establishments inspected	- - - - -	237
Condition	- - - - -	
	Good	58
	Fair	153
	Poor	26
Total number of inspections	- - - - -	588
Amount of meat examined	- - - - -	75,643 kgs

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 701 (23 Aug 48)PH  
SCAPIN 1949/1

8 December 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Responsibilities of Japanese Government Relative to Physical Examination, Immunization, Medical Care, Hospitalization and Other Benefits for Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum for Japanese Government, file AG 701 (23 Aug 48)PH, SCAPIN 1949, dated 13 December 1948, subject: Responsibilities of Japanese Government Relative to Physical Examination, Immunization, Medical Care, Hospitalization and Other Benefits for Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces.

2. SCAPIN 1949 is amended as follows:

a. Paragraph 7g is changed to read: Immunization. In addition to the requirements of the Preventive Vaccination Law, the following immunizations are required:

	<u>Initial Immunization</u>	<u>Reimmunization</u>
Smallpox	At time of employment <u>except</u> where certification of successful vaccinations within previous six months is presented.	Annually, on or about 1 November, <u>except</u> where employment and vaccination were accomplished during the previous six months.
Typhus	At time of employment <u>booster only</u> , where certification of previous inoculation is furnished.	Annually on or about 1 November <u>except</u> where employment and inoculation were accomplished during the previous six months.

b. The following paragraphs are added:

- (8) The provision of this SCAPIN shall be applicable to all employees employed by the Japanese Government for duty with the Occupation Forces, including both Japanese and Foreign Nationals.
- (9) The responsibility for the supervision and coordination of the activities of interested agencies in the administration of the requirements of this SCAPIN shall be centralized in a single agency of the Japanese Government.

FOR THE SUPPEME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH,  
Brigadier General, AGD,  
Adjutant General



Amount of meat condemned - - - - - 171 kgs  
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction  
Disposition - Fertilizer

#### Meat Retail Shops

Number of establishments - - - - -	15,916
Number of establishments inspected - - - - -	9,452
Condition - - - - -	
Good	3,142
Fair	5,506
Poor	804
Total number of inspections - - - - -	11,897
Amount of meat examined - - - - -	868,530 kgs
Amount of meat condemned - - - - -	262 kgs
Cause for condemnation - Putrefaction	
Disposition - Fertilizer	

#### SECTION V

#### SUPPLY DIVISION

##### Second National Examination for Pharmacists

Article 12 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, Law No. 197, 1948, requires the Minister of Welfare to give public notice of the place and date of the national examination for pharmacists, and to make public the time limit for submission of applications. This public notice must be made at least three months prior to date of the examination. Only those who pass such national examination are eligible for licensure to practice pharmacy.

Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 8, published in the Official Gazette 13 January, informs concerning the theoretical portion of the national examination, with pertinent details. The examination will be held in Sendai, Tokyo, Toyama, Gifu, Kyoto, and Fukuoka, at 0900 hours 23 April (Sunday). Written application must be submitted between 1 March and 5 April, to the National Committee of Pharmacy (National Board of Pharmacy), in care of Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Results of the examination will be published 25 May at the Ministry of Welfare and at each prefectural health department.

The national pharmacist examination consists of two parts, a theoretical and a practical examination. Only those who have successfully passed the theoretical examination are eligible to take the practical examination. The details of date, place, and period of application for the practical examination will be published by future notification.

##### Reserve Supplies of Typhus Vaccine for Emergency

The normal procedure for supply of typhus vaccine required by local agencies has proven too cumbersome to expeditiously take care of emergency requirements for epidemic prevention. The vaccine is normally supplied according to application made by the prefectural government to the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

The Ministry of Welfare has formulated plans to reduce delay inherent in this procedure, where typhus vaccine is required in emergency. Reserve stocks for this purpose have been set up in six districts throughout Japan, consisting of 20 liters at each district. This stock is at the disposal of the Epidemic Prevention Officer in the district. Use of this reserve may be authorized by the Epidemic Prevention Officer upon request from a prefectural government, without prior approval of the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau. Reports to the Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau are required when such distribution is made. Quantities to be so distributed are limited to the 20 liters designated. Additional quantities will be supplied through normal procedures.

Yaku-Kin No. 22 was dispatched 26 January, jointly by Biologics Section and Epidemic Prevention Section of the Ministry of Welfare, informing district Epidemic Prevention Officers, prefectural health department heads, and the manufacturer in

each district where the reserves are to be stored and the necessary details of the new procedure.

Emergency stocks will be stored as follows:

<u>District</u>	<u>Laboratory</u>	<u>Address</u>
Tohoku	Sukekawa Kenkyujo	Shikishima-machi, Tsuchiura-shi, Ibaraki-ken
Tokai-Hokuriku	Kitasato Kenkyujo	Shiroganesanko-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to
Kinki	Meguro Kenkyujo	656 Masumi, Ikeda-shi, Osaka-fu
Chugoku	Takeda Yakuhin	Mitsui, Hikari-shi, Yamaguchi-ken
Shikoku	Takeda Yakuhin	Mitsui, Hikari-shi, Yamaguchi-ken
Kyushu	Kagaku and Kessei Ryoho Kenkyujo	Furukyo-machi, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto-ken

#### Biologics Assay

During the period 10 -23 January the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	68 D	35,200 doses
		68 E	36,800
		70 B	49,100
		70 C	53,100
		70 D	52,100
		70 E	39,000
		71 B	44,700
		71 C	52,100
		71 D	24,100
		71 E	33,400
		72 B	50,100
		72 C	34,700
		72 E	37,000
		75 B	37,400
BCG Vaccine (diluent)	Kekkaku Yobokai	44	76,200
		45	85,000
		46	100,500
		60	126,700
		62	120,500
		63	115,100
		64	92,000
Cholera Vaccine	Tokyo Eisei	9	16,250 cc
		10	16,400
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Beppu Chiryo	17	8,210 cc
	Kagaku Oyobi Kesseiryoho Kenkyusho	5	19,911
Diphtheria Toxoid	Takeda Yakuhinkogyo K.K.	32	9,288
	Kitasato Institute	10	19,600
		211	19,600
		199	19,600
	Sankyo Co	32	7,800
		592	8,800
Smallpox Vaccine	Aichi Kessei	12	197,500 doses
		13	197,200
		14	196,000
		90	180,400
		91	191,700
	Takeda Yakuhinkogyo K.K.	10	106,550

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
		15	157,580 doses
		16	171,175
		18	118,425
		21	83,925
		26	113,325
		28	151,345
		30	87,765
Tetanus Antitoxin	Chiba Kessei	32	8,860 cc
		33	6,840
		36	9,980
		37	10,140
Tetanus Antitoxin	Densenbyo Kenkyujo	773	9,520 cc
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	277	18,120
Tuberculin	Kekkaku Yobokai	63	27,495 cc
		64	30,260
		66	29,780
		67	27,515
		68	28,120
		69	28,610
		70	25,845
		71	29,630
		73	29,845
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	Chiba Kessei Seizoshio	141	37,200 cc
Vaccine		144	32,450
		145	37,400
		147	36,800
		148	33,300
		153	36,850
	Mitsumaru Seiyaku	1	39,600
		9	38,900
		12	39,000
		13	39,600
	Takeda Yakuhin	119	17,850
		139	17,900
		143	16,950
		155	18,500
		156	18,200
		157	17,700
		159	18,400
		160	17,850
		161	16,950
		165	18,450
		170	18,300
		171	18,300
		177	18,050
		178	17,300
		185	17,250
		188	17,350
		189	17,450
		193	16,750
		194	17,800
		195	17,750
		198	17,900
		199	18,150
		201	17,300
		202	16,950
		203	17,250
		205	17,350
		207	17,700
		208	17,500
		209	17,750
		210	17,300
		211	17,850
		213	17,950
		231	17,650

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Vaccine	Takeda Yakuhin	256	17,600 cc
		261	18,150
		263	17,950
		274	17,650
		279	18,200

#### Biologic Production

The Ministry of Welfare reported biologics valued at ¥103,553,404, were produced by 14 licensed manufacturers during December as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Production Passed Assay</u>	<u>Yen Value</u>
BCG Vaccine	1,912,700 doses	14,153,980
BCG Vaccine diluent	1,666,300 doses	499,890
Cholera Vaccine	74,900 cc	224,700
Diphtheria Antitoxin	35,154 cc	1,476,468
Diphtheria Toxoid	1,803,540 cc	8,133,965.40
Smallpox Vaccine	16,554,935 doses	70,358,473.75
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Vaccine	1,246,550 cc	2,542,962
Typhus Vaccine	112,960 cc	2,685,059.20
Tetanus Antitoxin	19,420 cc	815,640
Tuberculin	422,582 cc	2,662,266.60
 Total value		¥103,553,404.95

#### Minimum Requirements for Biologic Products

The Ministry of Welfare, under authority of Article 23, paragraph 1 and Article 32, paragraph 1, of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No. 197, 1948), has promulgated minimum requirements as listed below. Dates are of publication in the Official Gazette.

<u>Ministry of Welfare Notification No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Minimum Requirements for</u>	<u>Authority</u>
20	25 Jan	Sterility test	Art. 23
21	25 Jan	Cholera vaccine	Art. 32
22	25 Jan	Typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine	Art. 32

#### Laboratory Animals

The Saitama Prefecture Laboratory Animal Association was organized on 1 January 1950, for the purpose of increasing laboratory animal production in Japan. The new organization will supply animals to the National Institute of Health, biologic laboratories, and research institutes, for assay and research purposes. Saitama animal producers will be assisted in all problems concerning laboratory animal production, care, and feeding by the Saitama Experimental Animal Research Institute, also organized 1 January 1950, and the first such institution of its kind in Japan.

## False Advertising of Drugs

On 22 December, the Minister of Welfare suspended the manufacturer's license of the Nanayo Seiyaku-sha, Tokyo, for 20 days, for false advertising of a product called "Nanahosmin". The advertisement in question claimed that "Nanahosmin" is effective against tuberculosis.

Advertisements which make false or exaggerated statements regarding the effect or efficacy of drugs are violations of Article 34 of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law (Law No. 197, 1948). The Minister of Welfare's disciplinary action against Nanayo Seiyaku-sha is authorized by Article 46, paragraph 3 of the same law.

The Minister of Welfare justified his action against the manufacturer as follows:

"Nanayo Seiyaku-sha, which has been licensed with the license No. 2230 in 1949, and has been engaged in the manufacture of drugs, inserted in magazines for women and magazines for the general public in December, the advertisement of "Nanahosmin", a drug not prescribed in the official compendium, which was manufactured by the company. The drug consists of Taurin, Vitamin B<sub>1</sub>, Guaiacol carbonate, Sugar, and Precipitated calcium phosphate, and the injection is composed of Aurin, Calcium gluconate, Physiological solution of sodium chloride containing Vitamin B<sub>2</sub>. Both powder and injection have been approved for manufacture as roborants. In spite of this fact, the company dared to advertise the exaggerated statement to mislead people to believe it to be especially effective for tuberculosis."

All prefectural governors were informed of this violation and the resultant disciplinary action, by communication from the Director, Pharmaceutical and Supply Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, file Kosei-sho, Toyaku No. 19726, dated 22 December, subject: Disposition of a Manufacturer of Drugs.

## Allocations of Oils and Fats for 4th Qtr JFY 1949

"Medical Supplies" and "Medicines" categories will receive sufficient quantities of fats and oils to meet minimum medical product requirements for the 4th Qtr JFY 1949 (Jan-Feb-Mar). A total of 812 metric tons has been allocated as compared to 565 metric tons for the 3rd Qtr JFY 1949. Included in the allocation is 181 metric tons of glycerine.

## Penicillin Production

Penicillin production for December totalled 368 billion units, which represents a greater quantity than was produced during CY 1948. Total production for CY 1949 amounted to 1,799 billion Oxford units, or six times the monthly average production for CY 1948.

Eleven manufacturers produced 1.4 million buffered penicillin tablets, all of 100,000 units content, during December.

## SECTION VI

### NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

#### Enforcement

Six hundred-fifty grams of raw opium were seized in Hokkaido in November 1949. The former owner had been in possession of the opium for eight years prior to his death in 1948. His daughter, a Japanese age 37, had retained possession of the opium for two years but finally decided to sell it through a third person. Both of the traffickers were arrested and are awaiting trial.

Thirteen Japanese were arrested in Gunma Prefecture in possession of 110 grams of cocaine and considerable quantities of other narcotics manufactured during the war. Two American colt revolvers and one Japanese gun were seized at the time the sale of a portion of the narcotics was being consummated in a hotel lobby in Taka-saki City. Two Koreans are being sought in connection with the case.

## Special Procurators for Narcotic Cases

A special procurator in each district was designated by the Attorney General's Office to specialize in prosecution of narcotic cases. On 31 January these specially-designated procurators from all district and appeal courts throughout Japan were assembled in Tokyo to discuss the narcotic situation in Japan which the Attorney-General's Office is determined to improve through more expeditious and efficient prosecution. The conference was attended by the Assistant Attorney-General and was presided over by the Chief of the Prosecution Bureau, Attorney-General's Office.

All phases of narcotic illicit traffic were discussed with special emphasis on obtaining severe sentences, including both penal servitude and fines, for narcotic traffickers. In the future narcotic defendants will not be prosecuted by ward or local procurators since it was decided the serious nature of narcotic violations require that district procurators present these cases to the courts.

There was general agreement that the only way to eliminate narcotic traffic in Japan is to drastically reduce the number of small fines and suspended sentences being imposed on narcotic violators, substituting therefore a demand for severe sentences which will make illicit traffic both unattractive and unprofitable.

All the officials present expressed a firm belief that immediate beneficial results in the prosecution of narcotic violators will become apparent as a result of the agreement obtained and specific instructions issued during the conference.

## Administrative Instructions

In order to reduce the losses of narcotics through theft and burglary, the Ministry of Welfare issued specific instructions (Yaku-Hatsu No. 1968, 13 January 1950) warning narcotic dealers that severe measures, including prosecution, will be taken against any dealer who loses narcotics through carelessness or because of unsatisfactory storage equipment. In addition, special equipment will be obligatory for certain classes of dealers after 30 April 1950.

## SECTION VII

### WELFARE DIVISION

#### Application of Hatsu Sha 72

An explanation was made by the Welfare Ministry of the application of Hatsu-Sha 72, dated 31 October 1949, (reference PH&W Bulletin No. 142) at a national meeting of Prefectural Welfare Officials held in Tokyo, 30-31 January 1950.

Use of Hatsu-Sha 72 in connection with the implementation of the 6-Point program of welfare objectives for 1950-51 (reference PH&W Bulletin No. 145) was also discussed. The present position of the Ministry with respect to the application of Hatsu-Sha 72 as presented to the Prefectural Officials is summarized as follows:

1. Hatsu Sha 72 is to be broadly interpreted as extending Ministry authority for the progressive organization of the administration of welfare services by which paid welfare officials will fully replace the use of Minsei-iin.

2. Hatsu-Sha 72 applies not only to the six large cities and other cities designated in Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 59, in which nationally subsidized personnel has been placed, but also to other cities and units of government able and willing to apply the principle of the directive in the re-organization of their welfare offices.

3. Hatsu-Sha 72 contemplates that the cities included in Welfare Notification 59, and any other cities and towns electing to re-organize their welfare functions under the provisions of the Directive, will proceed with re-organization only after a careful study has been made of the entire welfare function, including a detailed analysis of the present job functions of all official and clerical personnel assigned to the welfare sections.

4. Prefectural officials were again asked to keep the Ministry informed concerning the areas in which Hatsu-Sha 72 has been applied and progress made. In this connection, attention was called to Sha-Otsu Hatsu No. 7, dated 19 January 1950 addressed to the Prefectural Governors asking for detailed reports on the experience of cities in the substitution of paid-officials for Minsei-iin.

5. The Ministry stated its desire that cities be encouraged to proceed with demonstrations of improved practices in welfare administration, within the framework of existing law and regulations, to the end that an increasingly more effective pattern of welfare administration may be developed and tested throughout Japan. The Ministry emphasized its desire for the cities under prefectural supervision to proceed with demonstrations with as much freedom and flexibility as possible. The Ministry and Prefectural officials will accept responsibility for the fullest possible exchange of experience between cities engaged in demonstrations and provide for the free-flow of cumulative experience both horizontally between the prefectures and cities and vertically between the prefectures (cities) and the Ministry.

6. Prefectures were encouraged by the Ministry to make the fullest possible use of Regional Civil Affairs Welfare Officers as consultants and advisors in the development of demonstrations, the evaluation of plans for re-organization and results.

7. The Ministry discussed the 6-point program of welfare objectives and indicated that the broad implementation of Hatsu-Sha 72 with respect to city re-organization was in keeping with the spirit and intent of point 2 of the objectives.

#### Reorganization of City Welfare Departments

With the Ministry clarification of Hatsu-Sha 72 there should no longer be hesitation on the part of either prefectural or city officials to proceed with progressive reorganization on the grounds that authority is lacking from the Ministry or that the Ministry intent in Hatsu-Sha 72 is not sufficiently clear. The only practical limitation placed by the Ministry is that demonstrations in cities must proceed within the framework of existing law and Ministry regulations. Major questions involving interpretation of laws should be referred to the Ministry for opinion, but it is neither the intent nor the desire of the Ministry that minor questions be referred which can be quickly and easily resolved at local and prefectural levels.

#### Establishment of Welfare Districts

The 6-point program of welfare objectives gives the Ministry until 1 April 1950 to develop plans for the "establishment of a uniform system of district welfare administration" and establishes 1 April 1951 as the target date for the actual effectuation of the plan. The Ministry reports progress in the development of its plans but also that it is encountering many questions and problems from other interested government authorities, particularly the Local Autonomy Agency. Legislative changes necessary for the legalization of welfare districts will be presented for consideration at the approaching session of the Diet, and therefore, any demonstrations in the use of welfare districts for the administration of welfare services must be postponed pending such legislative action. Authority under Volume III, Chapter III of the Local Autonomy Law to establish partial-affairs-associations for the purpose of administering welfare services has been legally questioned by the Local Autonomy Agency and the Welfare Division has asked for an interpretation of the legal limitations which would prevent voluntary application of the law for welfare purposes.

#### Additional Welfare Personnel

The 1950-51 Ministry Budget provides funds for the employment and assignment of an additional 2,156 full-time welfare officials to prefectural, city and district offices. The Ministry is studying plans by which the most effective use can be made of the additional officials and it is expected that they will be used primarily to facilitate demonstrations at prefectural, city and district levels.

## Use of Field Reports

It has been the policy of Public Health and Welfare Section to keep the Ministry of Welfare advised concerning pertinent information received from the Civil Affairs Teams. With increased activities in the field as the result of Hatsu Sha #72 and the application of the 6-point plan of welfare objectives, it becomes even more important that the Ministry be kept currently informed concerning regional evaluations of pertinent progress and developments. Information contained in regular and special reports, covering full documentation of activities which the regions feel are significant and important, will be conveyed to the Ministry of Welfare.

## Public Assistance Statistics - November

The Ministry of Welfare has submitted the following statistics for the month of November. Figures for October 1949 and for November 1948 are for the purpose of comparison.

	<u>Nov. 1949</u>	<u>Oct. 1949</u>	<u>Nov. 1948</u>
Persons - non-institutional	1,591,984	1,563,633	1,690,576
Persons - institutional	<u>131,385</u>	<u>133,551</u>	<u>143,940</u>
Totals	1,723,369	1,697,184	1,834,516
Assistance - Cash	916,409,402	897,392,826	579,688,317
Assistance - Kind	<u>13,218,225</u>	<u>13,379,457</u>	<u>18,906,809</u>
Totals	¥ 929,627,627	910,772,283	598,595,126

## Prefecture Public Assistance Statistics - November

Prefectural statistics for the month of November are attached to this Bulletin as Inclosure No. 2.

## Amendments to Existing Laws

Welfare Division has received and is studying initial drafts of a new Daily Life Security Law and a new and much more inclusive Social Work Fundamentals Law, as well as amendments to the present Child Welfare Law. It is anticipated that these new laws and amendments will be submitted by the Ministry of Welfare to the present Diet session.

## SECTION VIII

### SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

#### Amendments to SCAPIN 1949

The amendments to SCAPIN 1949, (Inclosure No. 3), subject: Responsibilities of Japanese Government Relative to Physical Examination, Immunization, Medical Care, Hospitalization and Other Benefits for Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces, have involved immunization, the designation of a single agency in the Japanese Government with responsibility for implementing this SCAPIN and the inclusion of foreign nationals as well as Japanese nationals employed by the Japanese Government for duty with the Occupation Forces.

The immunization requirements were expanded and coordinated with Far East Command Circular No. 8, dated 2 March 1948, which is being revised. This Circular is applicable to personnel of any nationality whose work brings them into contact with Occupation personnel. In addition, the existing Japanese laws and regulations for immunization programs have been considered so as to avoid duplication of immunization requirements.

Experience has indicated the necessity of having one agency of the Japanese Government assume overall responsibility for the program. The agency designated by

the Japanese Government is the special procurement board.

The requirements of SCAPIN 1949 regarding social insurances have not been changed. The Japanese nationals employed for duty with the Occupation Forces have organized a Health Insurance Society under provisions of the Health Insurance Law. The Society has a representative in each prefectural Special Procurement Board Liaison Office. The Society, in accordance with the provisions of the Health Insurance Law, plans to establish or arrange for, on a contractual basis, convenient and adequate medical care facilities for its members.

*62 Milian Clinic*  
CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Brigadier General, Medical Corps  
Chief

6 Incls:

1. Copy of Letter to Provost Marshals, Eighth Army, Far East Air Forces and Legal Officer, U. S. Naval Forces regarding Use of Military Police to Support Japanese Police in Venereal Disease Control.
2. Public Assistance Report - November 1949.
3. SCAPIN 1949
4. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan
5. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan Week Ending 7 Jan 50.
6. Digest of Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan Week Ending 14 Jan 50.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
FAR EAST COMMAND  
Office of the Provost Marshal  
APO 500

726 (20 Jan 50)PM

20 January 1950

SUBJECT: Use of Military Police to Support Japanese Police in Venereal Disease Control.

TO: Provost Marshal, Headquarters Eighth Army, APO 343  
Provost Marshal, Far East Air Forces, APO 925  
Legal Officer, United States Naval Forces, Far East, Navy No. 1165

1. In order to clarify any possible misunderstanding, information is furnished that the following actions by military police, designed to support Japanese police in the control of venereal disease, are in line with present policy:

a. When Japanese police enter houses known or suspected to be houses of prostitution, military police are authorized to accompany them for the following purposes:

- (1) To prevent Occupation personnel from interfering with the Japanese police.
- (2) To arrest Occupation personnel violating military law or regulations.

Under these circumstances, military police have no authority to ask the Japanese police to enter such places, without consent of the owner, unless provided with necessary warrants, as required by Japanese law; and are not authorized to give orders to the Japanese police to act against indigenous personnel under the National Venereal Disease Control Law. This law forbids arrest or forcible detention by the police except where an order from the Governor of the Prefecture has been obtained in advance in the case of prostitution for refusal to have a health examination or to take necessary treatments for venereal disease as ordered.

b. When military police, acting under proper authority, enter houses of prostitution which have been placed "off limits" or enter suspected houses to determine if they should be placed "off limits", they are authorized to request the Japanese police to accompany them as interpreters and to assist in determining the true facts of the case. However, in such instances, military police have no authority to instruct the Japanese police to act against indigenous personnel under the venereal disease prevention law. This does not prevent Japanese police from taking such enforcement measures as may be legal under the provisions of the venereal disease control law if they are provided with warrants as required by Japanese law.

c. When Japanese police are engaged in official questioning of known or suspected prostitutes or panderers in "pick-up" areas where prostitutes are in the habit of loitering and soliciting business with Occupation personnel, the military police have authority to accompany the Japanese police to prevent interference by Occupation personnel. In such cases military police are not authorized to make arrests of such suspected prostitutes and should not ask the Japanese police to do so. Again, this does not mean that the Japanese police do not make arrests as permitted by applicable Japanese law.

2. The appropriate Japanese public health and law enforcement agencies have been asked to make a special effort, within the limitations of available personnel and funds and within the scope of the venereal disease prevention law, to reduce the rate of venereal disease infection among the groups of prostitutes dealing with Occupation personnel.



PUBLIC ASSISTANCE - NOVEMBER 1949

Prefecture	2 Institu- tional	Persons			Relief Expense		
		3 Non-institu- tional	4 Total Per- sons	5 In Kind	6 Cash	7 Total Ex- pense	
1 Hokkaido	13,169	49,857	63,026	46,972	37,904,569	37,951,541	
2 Aomori	1,438	23,968	25,406	12,500	14,271,910	14,284,410	
3 Iwate	1,139	31,118	32,257	1,741	15,680,356	15,682,097	
4 Miyagi	1,500	41,206	42,706	-	17,988,563	17,988,563	
5 Akita	707	36,299	37,006	-	22,678,157	22,678,157	
6 Yamagata	1,112	25,288	26,340	26,323	12,472,083	12,498,406	
7 Fukushima	700	49,011	49,711	47,944	23,843,168	23,891,112	
8 Ibaraki	1,308	34,210	35,518	-	14,538,096	14,538,096	
9 Tochigi	1,045	22,556	23,601	4,320	11,112,912	11,117,232	
10 Gunma	3,352	33,234	36,586	2,015	17,463,305	17,465,320	
11 Saitama	1,396	39,941	41,337	-	20,256,689	20,256,689	
12 Chiba	1,964	32,059	34,023	-	12,520,782	12,520,782	
13 Tokyo	16,679	111,710	128,389	-	93,139,139	93,139,139	
14 Kanagawa	4,815	41,497	46,312	-	31,881,589	31,881,589	
15 Niigata	10,048	52,378	62,426	19,012	25,981,075	26,000,087	
16 Toyama	1,559	24,856	26,415	-	14,876,427	14,876,427	
17 Ishikawa	1,681	22,298	23,979	-	12,646,596	12,646,596	
18 Fukui	685	16,216	16,901	-	8,892,435	8,892,435	
19 Yamanashi	528	19,306	19,834	-	8,099,600	8,099,600	
20 Nagano	4,425	41,488	45,913	400	25,233,269	25,233,669	
21 Gifu	1,148	29,272	30,420	-	15,419,267	15,419,267	
22 Shizuoka	2,434	44,024	46,458	1,622,736	27,575,296	29,198,032	
23 Aichi	7,616	56,429	64,045	-	35,288,112	35,288,112	
24 Mie	1,598	35,016	36,614	6,677	19,587,452	19,594,129	
25 Shiga	376	22,791	23,167	-	11,058,457	11,058,457	
26 Kyoto	5,112	41,099	46,211	6,698,283	27,285,259	33,983,542	
27 Osaka	9,198	48,006	57,204	108,778	40,805,333	40,914,111	
28 Hyogo	5,055	64,211	69,366	-	38,760,600	38,760,600	
29 Nara	659	18,263	18,922	-	11,021,759	11,021,759	
30 Wakayama	370	24,296	24,666	-	12,024,623	12,024,623	
31 Tottori	985	15,850	16,835	-	8,855,273	8,855,273	
32 Shimane	825	20,976	21,801	14,891	11,870,852	11,885,743	
33 Okayama	3,654	40,897	44,551	20,335	26,566,348	26,586,683	
34 Hiroshima	2,913	38,535	41,448	17,293	22,473,352	22,490,645	
35 Yamaguchi	33,172	29,513	32,685	1,200	22,715,242	22,716,442	
36 Tokushima	779	25,976	26,755	-	12,478,206	12,478,206	
37 Kagawa	1,510	21,468	22,978	317,835	9,459,770	9,777,605	
38 Ehime	872	32,274	33,146	4,370	17,518,457	12,522,827	
39 Kochi	425	21,862	22,287	5,465	12,321,343	12,326,808	
40 Fukuoka	3,432	18,307	21,739	304,500	11,694,196	11,998,696	
41 Saga	1,858	46,114	47,972	3,821,895	9,365,296	13,187,191	
42 Nagasaki	1,319	28,541	29,860	-	15,709,975	15,709,975	
43 Kumamoto	1,636	33,910	35,546	76,996	17,306,898	17,383,894	
44 Oita	2,111	20,853	22,964	-	10,267,146	10,267,146	
45 Miyazaki	1,581	23,861	25,442	-	11,778,987	11,778,987	
46 Kagoshima	1,497	41,104	42,601	35,744	15,573,420	15,609,164	
Total	131,385	1,591,984	1,723,369	13,218,225	916,261,639	929,479,864	



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
APO 500

AG 701 (23 Aug 48)PH  
SCAPIN 1949/1

8 December 1949

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

SUBJECT: Responsibilities of Japanese Government Relative to Physical Examination, Immunization, Medical Care, Hospitalization and Other Benefits for Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum for Japanese Government, file AG 701 (23 Aug 48)PH, SCAPIN 1949, dated 13 December 1948, subject: Responsibilities of Japanese Government Relative to Physical Examination, Immunization, Medical Care, Hospitalization and Other Benefits for Japanese Nationals Employed for the Occupation Forces.

2. SCAPIN 1949 is amended as follows:

a. Paragraph 7g is changed to read: Immunization. In addition to the requirements of the Preventive Vaccination Law, the following immunizations are required:

	<u>Initial Immunization</u>	<u>Reimmunization</u>
Smallpox	At time of employment <u>except</u> where certification of successful vaccinations within previous six months is presented.	Annually, on or about 1 November, <u>except</u> where employment and vaccination were accomplished during the previous six months.
Typhus	At time of employment <u>booster only</u> , where certification of previous inoculation is furnished.	Annually on or about 1 November <u>except</u> where employment and inoculation were accomplished during the previous six months.

b. The following paragraphs are added:

- (8) The provision of this SCAPIN shall be applicable to all employees employed by the Japanese Government for duty with the Occupation Forces, including both Japanese and Foreign Nationals.
- (9) The responsibility for the supervision and coordination of the activities of interested agencies in the administration of the requirements of this SCAPIN shall be centralized in a single agency of the Japanese Government.

FOR THE SUPPME COMMANDER:

K. B. BUSH,  
Brigadier General, AGD,  
Adjutant General



MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN:  
NOVEMBER, 1949

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population), and each prefecture for the month of November 1949. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages, and divorces are the numbers of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the numbers of events per 1,000 live births in November.

Live Births: Live births numbered 211,220 in November compared with 219,877 in October. The birth rate decreased slightly, from 31.5 to 31.3. The current birth rate was 6 percent lower than that (33.4) in November last year, and 5 percent below the rate (32.9) in the same month of 1947, but 2 percent above the November median rate (30.6) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (31.0) was slightly lower than that (31.4) for all "gun". Half (23) of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Eleven were higher and twelve lower. Rates in Nagasaki and Aomori prefectures (39.9 and 39.3 respectively) were more than 25 percent above the national, while the rate in Shiga Prefecture (24.8) was more than 20 percent below.

Deaths (all ages): There were 73,347 deaths currently compared with 72,120 last month. The death rate (per 1,000 population per annum) increased 6 percent, from 10.3 in October to 10.9 in November. The current rate was the same as in November 1948, but more than ten percent below the corresponding 1947 rate (12.3) and nearly thirty percent less than the median rate (15.4) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" (10.3) was eight percent less than for all "gun" (11.2). Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures had rates within a range of ten percent plus or minus the national average. The highest rate was in Toyama prefecture (13.1), twenty percent higher than the national, while eleven other prefectures reported rates more than ten percent above. Rates in Shizuoka, Kanagawa, and Tokyo-to (9.6, 9.2, and 9.1 respectively) were more than ten percent below.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 per annum) for the ten leading causes of death this month are shown in table 3. A total of 51,717 deaths (over 70 percent of all deaths) was attributed to these causes. Rates for six of these causes increased over the October level. The pneumonia death rate in November (59.8) was over half again the October rate (38.6), and the rate for congenital debility (44.5) increased by more than a third over the October rate (32.9). Rates for senility (86.6), diseases of the heart (55.2), intracranial lesions of vascular origin (129.6) and nephritis (43.3) showed lesser increases. Decreases of from 8 to 1 percent were reported for accidental death (33.2), tuberculosis (155.8), diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (74.7), and cancer and other malignant tumors (72.8). Compared with November of last year, increases and decreases balanced with five diseases each. Senility and pneumonia were more than ten percent above last year's comparable rates, while intracranial lesions of vascular origin, diseases of the heart, and congenital debility showed lesser increases. Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines was more than ten percent below the November 1948 rate, while the remaining diseases had lesser decreases.

Infant Deaths: The infant death rate continued its seasonal rise. In October there were 9,764 deaths, or 44.4 per 1,000 live births, while in November there were 12,918 deaths, or 61.2 per 1,000, an increase of 38 percent over the October rate. The current rate was 7 percent higher than the corresponding rate (57.1) for last year, but 12 percent below that (69.6) in the same month of 1947 and 19 percent below the November median rate (75.8) for the 5-year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" (54.1) was 17 percent lower than the rate for all "gun" (64.8). Over half (24) of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus ten percent of the national average. However, the rate in Toyama (108.6) was more than 75 percent above the national average, six additional prefectures had rates more than 40 percent above, and three other prefectures rates more than 10 per-

cent above. The rate in Kanagawa was more than 30 percent below the national average, and 11 other prefectures had rates more than 10 percent below.

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births each month), for the ten leading causes of infant deaths in November are shown in table 4. Rates for all causes except whooping cough, which remained the same (1.5), were higher in November than in October. The pneumonia rate for November (9.8) was nearly double the rate for the previous month (5.0), and the rate for bronchitis (3.1) was almost two-thirds more than in October (1.9). Increases of from 40 to 30 percent were reported for diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestines (10.4), congenital debility (14.2), and beriberi (1.3). Lesser increases were reported for sudden death, ill-defined, and unknown causes (1.1), other diseases peculiar to the first year of life (2.9), congenital malformations (2.3), and premature birth (5.3). The inclusion of sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes among the ten leading causes marked its first appearance since last March. It replaced non-meningococcal meningitis. Compared with November 1948 six diseases were higher currently. The rate for whooping cough was almost double last year's rate, and the rates for pneumonia and congenital malformations approximately 30 percent higher. Bronchitis, sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes, and congenital debility showed minor increases. The rate for beriberi was the same in November in both years, while rates for the remaining three diseases showed minor decreases.

Stillbirths: There were 15,276 stillbirths currently compared with 16,934 previously. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births) decreased 6 percent, from 77.0 to 72.3. The current rate is the highest recorded November stillbirth rate since data first became available in 1920. It was 29 percent above the corresponding figure for last year (55.9) and 44 percent above both the November 1947 rate (50.1) and the median rate (50.2) for the 7-year period 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" (101.6) was nearly 80 percent higher than the rate for all "gun" (57.1). Eighteen prefectures had rates within 10 percent plus or minus the national average, fifteen were lower, and thirteen higher. Two prefectures, Saga (55.9) and Kumamoto (56.6), reported rates more than 20 percent below, while two prefectures, Hyogo (96.4) and Osaka (95.7), reported rates more than 30 percent higher.

Marriages: There were 56,925 marriages in November compared with 56,226 in October. The marriage rate rose 4 percent, from 8.1 to 8.4. The current rate was approximately 20 percent below the November rates (10.6 and 10.1 respectively) for 1948 and 1947, but 15 percent above the median rate (7.3) for the 7-year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" was 9.1 compared with 8.1 for all "gun". Prefectural rates ranged from 6.4 in Saitama, nearly 25 percent below the national rate, to 10.5 in Yamagata, 25 percent above. Nearly two-thirds (28) of the prefectures were within 10 percent plus or minus the national average, 10 were higher, and 8 lower.

Divorces: Divorces for November totalled 6,171 compared with 6,994 in October. The divorce rate dropped from 1.0 to 0.9. The November rates for 1948 and 1947 were 1.0 and 0.9 respectively, but the median rate for the 7-year period 1932-1938 was only 0.6.

For all "shi" the divorce rate was 1.1 and for all "gun" 0.8. Rates among the prefectures ranged from 0.5 in Ibaraki, Nagano, and Yamanashi to 1.3 in Akita. Rates in 7 prefectures were the same as the all-Japan rate, in 17 they were lower, and in 22 higher.

TABLE 2.- 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE  
AND DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, NOVEMBER 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILL BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	31.3	10.9	61.2	72.3	8.4	0.9
TOTAL ALL	31.0	10.3	54.1	101.6	9.1	1.1
"SHI"	31.4	11.2	64.8	57.1	8.1	0.8
"GUN"						
AICHI	30.9	10.1	51.3	76.1	8.9	0.8
AKITA	35.5	12.8	91.5	72.0	9.4	1.3
AOMORI	39.3	12.4	91.0	63.2	9.4	1.2
CHIBA	29.4	11.5	59.9	62.0	6.7	0.7
EHIME	33.4	11.1	55.4	59.7	9.2	1.1
FUKUI	27.4	11.9	86.2	70.9	8.6	0.8
FUKUOKA	34.1	11.4	63.2	78.8	9.2	1.0
FUKUSHIMA	36.8	11.3	67.6	64.4	8.5	1.0
GIFU	29.5	10.4	65.5	87.4	8.3	0.8
GUMMA	29.7	10.2	57.5	76.9	6.9	0.7
HIROSHIMA	26.0	10.9	61.0	66.2	8.6	1.2
HOKKAIDO	36.0	10.1	57.4	64.7	9.6	0.8
HYOGO	26.7	10.1	61.8	96.4	8.1	1.0
IBARAKI	30.1	10.8	61.0	74.1	8.0	0.5
ISHIKAWA	28.8	12.9	90.6	66.9	8.0	1.1
IWATE	35.2	12.7	90.6	72.2	8.6	0.9
KAGAWA	27.6	11.0	56.6	82.8	8.5	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	37.5	11.5	52.5	61.7	8.5	1.1
KINAGAWA	30.1	9.2	41.7	66.9	8.0	0.7
KOCHI	29.5	11.8	53.9	63.1	8.3	1.2
KUMAMOTO	37.0	12.8	59.4	56.6	7.8	0.9
KYOTO	26.0	10.1	56.3	89.8	7.9	0.8
MIE	29.2	10.6	56.6	66.9	8.1	0.8
MIYAGI	35.9	10.4	61.5	71.6	9.1	0.6
MIYAZAKI	37.5	11.2	48.7	82.0	8.7	0.7
NAGANO	25.6	10.2	53.5	91.3	6.6	0.5
NAGASAKI	39.9	12.6	58.0	59.3	8.8	1.2
NARA	26.9	11.0	64.1	74.3	9.6	1.0
NIIGATA	32.1	11.9	66.6	80.0	7.5	1.1
OITA	30.2	12.8	65.0	75.1	7.4	0.8
OKAYAMA	26.1	10.6	54.6	88.6	9.5	1.1
OSAKA	28.6	9.8	63.7	95.7	9.3	1.1
SAGA	36.0	12.5	70.8	55.9	8.9	1.0
SAITAMA	31.8	11.1	61.8	65.1	6.4	0.6
SHIGA	24.8	10.3	69.7	79.6	6.9	0.9
SHIMANE	29.3	12.2	61.9	82.6	9.6	0.9
SHIZUOKA	32.5	9.6	54.3	64.0	9.4	0.9
TOCHIGI	31.5	10.8	55.7	62.2	7.9	0.7
TOKUSHIMA	31.5	11.9	62.9	72.9	7.9	0.9
TOKYO	30.5	9.1	46.2	63.0	8.4	0.9
TOTTORI	27.8	11.9	66.3	92.9	7.9	1.1
TOYAMA	29.1	13.1	108.6	58.4	7.7	1.2
WAKAYAMA	27.7	9.9	52.0	61.6	9.5	1.1
YAMAGATA	31.0	12.1	90.9	76.6	10.5	1.0
YAMAGUCHI	29.5	10.5	50.1	74.2	8.9	1.2
YAMANASHI	27.5	10.3	43.9	86.8	6.6	0.5

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan proper.

Sources: Rates were computed by H&W Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 1.-LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES  
AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, NOVEMBER 1949

	BIRTH	DEATH	INFANT DEATH	STILL BIRTH	MARRIAGE	DIVORCE
ALL JAPAN	211220	73347	12918	15276	56925	6171
TOTAL ALL						
"SHI"	72297	23943	3911	7342	21323	2468
TOTAL ALL						
"GUN"	138923	49404	9007	7934	35602	3703
AICHI	8383	2748	430	638	2409	219
AKITA	3835	1385	351	276	1015	141
AOMORI	4032	1272	367	255	961	119
CHIBA	5292	2067	317	328	1201	131
EHIME	4170	1389	231	249	1148	141
FUKUI	1693	738	146	120	530	50
FUKUOKA	9504	3186	601	749	2570	291
FUKUSHIMA	6288	1928	425	405	1448	168
GIFU	3789	1339	248	331	1061	100
GUMMA	4019	1384	231	309	941	91
HIROSHIMA	4474	1871	273	296	1489	213
HOKKAIDO	12188	3421	699	789	3268	279
HYOGO	7103	2673	439	685	2144	269
IBARAKI	5184	1857	316	384	1374	84
ISHIKAWA	2286	1023	207	153	635	86
IVATE	3839	1385	348	277	937	93
KAGAWA	2174	865	123	180	670	92
KAGOSHIMA	5576	1706	293	344	1260	165
KANAGAWA	5876	1795	245	393	1555	141
KOCHI	2154	863	116	136	605	86
KUMAMOTO	5568	1928	331	315	1175	138
KYOTO	3909	1520	220	351	1182	125
MIE	3572	1297	202	239	987	99
MIYAGI	4832	1400	297	346	1218	80
MIYAZAKI	3328	993	162	273	774	66
NAGANO	4490	1783	240	410	1151	92
NAGASAKI	5257	1663	305	312	1164	155
NARA	1764	723	113	131	629	65
NIIGATA	6577	2441	428	526	1539	216
OITA	3167	1346	206	238	775	86
OKAYAMA	3625	1475	198	321	1323	152
OSAKA	8478	2903	540	811	2748	320
SAGA	2826	980	200	158	701	76
SAITAMA	5713	1998	353	372	1142	114
SHIGA	1822	759	127	145	505	63
SHIMANE	2228	932	138	184	731	68
SHIZUOKA	6589	1956	358	422	1896	173
TOCHIGI	4132	1421	230	257	1040	88
TOKUSHIMA	2306	872	145	168	575	69
TOKYO	13914	4147	643	877	3852	430
TOTTORI	1388	595	92	129	395	56
TOYAMA	2450	1100	266	143	651	104
WAKAYAMA	2290	813	119	141	784	90
YAMAGATA	3511	1375	919	269	1186	109
YAMAGUCHI	3735	1328	187	277	1130	147
YAMANASHI	1890	704	83	164	451	31

\*Deaths under 1 year of age

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan proper.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3.-THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, NOVEMBER 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	November Number	1949 Rate	Oct. 49 Rate	Nov. 48 Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	51717			
13-22	Tuberculosis (all forms)	10525	155.8	161.0	170.3
83	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin	8753	129.6	122.0	121.1
162	Senility	5853	86.6	79.4	74.9
119-120	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines (all ages)	5044	74.7	76.3	85.3
45-55	Cancer and other malignant tumors	4916	72.8	73.4	73.6
90-05	Diseases of the heart	4408	65.2	60.5	62.7
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	4043	59.8	38.6	52.7
158	Congenital debility	3009	44.5	32.9	43.8
130-132	Nephritis (all forms)	2926	43.3	41.3	46.7
169-195	Accidental death	2240	33.2	36.2	33.9

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July each year) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Ministry of Welfare.

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TABLE 4.- THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, NOVEMBER 1949

List No.	Cause of Death	November Number	1949 Rate	Oct. 49 Rate	Nov. 48 Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	11003			
158	Congenital debility	3009	14.2	10.5	13.1
119	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines	2206	10.4	7.5	10.9
107-109	Pneumonia (all forms)	2070	9.8	5.0	7.5
159	Premature birth	1117	5.3	4.4	5.6
106	Bronchitis	665	3.1	1.9	2.8
161	Other diseases peculiar to the first year of life	610	2.9	2.4	3.0
157	Congenital malformation	493	2.3	1.9	1.8
9	Whooping cough	327	1.5	1.5	0.8
68	Beriberi	276	1.3	1.0	1.3
199-200	Sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes	230	1.1	0.9	1.0

Note: Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.



DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN  
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 7 JANUARY 1950

During the first week, ended 7 January 1950, there were 9,474 cases of the 28<sup>1</sup> communicable diseases reported in previous issues of this digest as compared with 13,014 reported for the same diseases during the last week of last year, a decrease of more than 25 percent. This decrease, like the one reported last week, was probably due to a major degree to neglect in reporting disease during the holiday season rather than to decline in actual disease incidence. Three additional diseases have been added to the list of reportable diseases for 1950 (tsutsugamushi disease, schistosomiasis and filariasis), but no cases were reported for these diseases during the first week.

Diphtheria cases reported this week (188) were 22 percent less than in the preceding week (242), and deaths decreased from 29 to 19. The current case figure was 30 percent less than that (270) recorded for the first week of last year and 18 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (230). More than half (25) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week, 15 had more cases, and 4 remained the same. The two remaining prefectures (Tottori and Kagawa) have reported no cases during either period. Fukuoka Prefecture (21 cases) and Tokyo-to (20 cases) together accounted for over a fifth of the present total, while 37 additional prefectures had from 1 to 11 cases each. The other 7 prefectures reported no cases this week. Current case and death rates were 12.1 and 1.2 respectively.

The number of dysentery cases increased from 46 last week to 57 currently, while the number of deaths decreased from 23 to 15. Reports for this disease are now received in two parts, indicating the division between bacillary and amebic dysentery. This week 54 of the 57 cases and all of the deaths were bacillary dysentery. Cases in the first weeks of 1949 and 1948 numbered 36 and 10 respectively. Over half (24) of the prefectures have reported no cases during the past two or more weeks. Changes from last week included 13 increases and 6 decreases, while the remaining two prefectures did not change. Cases in Tokyo-to increased from 12 to 25, but those in the neighboring prefecture Chiba decreased from 15 to zero. Besides Tokyo-to, which accounted for over 40 percent of all cases, 16 other prefectures reported having cases this week, from one to four each. Nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures reported no current cases. The case and death rates for all Japan this week were 3.7 and 1.0.

There were 47 cases of typhoid fever and 9 deaths this week compared with 64 cases and 5 deaths last week. Current cases were less than half those in the first week of last year (98), and one-fourth below those in the same period of 1948 (63). There were decreases from last week in 17 prefectures, increases in 9, and no change in 5. A third (15) of the prefectures have had no cases for at least two weeks. Tokyo-to reported having 10 cases this week, and 21 prefectures had 1 to 4 cases each, while more than half of the prefectures reported none at all. The current case and death rates were 3.0 and 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases decreased from 23 last week to 14 currently, and there were no deaths reported in either week. Cases this week were only about a third of those (37) in the same week of last year and were slightly fewer than in the corresponding 1948 period (17). More than half (26) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Twelve prefectures reported decreases from last week, five increases, and three remained the same. Seven of the current cases were in Tokyo-to, and there was one case in each of seven other prefectures. The current case rate was 0.9.

There continued to be no cases of smallpox. There were no cases in the first week of last year, but one was recorded for the same period of 1948.

There were no typhus fever cases reported this week, whereas there were five last week. There have been no deaths recorded since early last September. Cases in the first weeks of last year and 1948 numbered ten and seven respectively.

Nine malaria cases and two deaths were reported in the present week compared with fifteen cases and one death in the previous week. There were nearly twice as many cases last year at this time (16) and about three times as many in the first week of 1948 (29). Two-thirds (30) of the prefectures have had no cases for two or more weeks, while changes from last week included ten decreases and six increases. Eight

prefectures accounted for the nine current cases. This week's case and death rates were 0.6 and 0.1 respectively.

No Japanese "B" encephalitis cases have been reported since the first week in December. There were no deaths this week although one was reported last week. The first weeks of last year and 1948 also had no cases.

Scarlet fever cases decreased from 64 last week to 57 in the present week, and there were no deaths reported during either of those two periods. Current cases were somewhat fewer than those (65) recorded for the first week of last year but were nearly four times the corresponding 1948 total (15). There were 11 decreases from last week and nearly the same number of increases (10), while 5 prefectures remained the same and 20 others had no cases during either period. Tokyo-to had 22 of this week's cases and 21 other prefectures from 1 to 5 cases each. There were no cases in the southernmost prefectures of Honshu nor on either Kyushu or Shikoku Islands. The current case rate was 3.7.

The number of epidemic meningitis cases (11) did not change from last week. One death was reported compared with three previously. There were 27 and 16 cases respectively during the first weeks of 1949 and 1948. Over two-thirds (33) of the prefectures have had no cases for two or more weeks. Eight prefectures reported decreases from last week, four increases, and one remained the same. All cases this week occurred in five prefectures in central and northern Japan, Tokyo-to reporting seven cases and the others one each. The current case and death rates were 0.7 and 0.1 respectively.

There was no incidence of either cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases reported this week (450) was 24 percent less than in the preceding week (592). It was 32 percent less than in the first week of last year (662) but 55 percent higher than the figure (291) recorded for the corresponding 1948 period. There were decreases from last week in more than half (26) of the prefectures, increases in 13, and no change in 3. The four remaining prefectures have had no cases for three or more weeks. The largest numeric decrease occurred in Fukui Prefecture (from 73 to 13), and the largest increase was in Aichi Prefecture (10 to 51). Half of this week's cases were in the five prefectures of Saitama (55 cases), Aichi (51), Gunma (42), Nagano (41), and Shizuoka (40). Twenty-eight additional prefectures had from 1 to 28 cases each, while the remaining 13 prefectures reported none. The current case rate was 29.0.

Whooping cough cases decreased 30 percent, from 1,682 to 1,184. This week's figure was 65 percent greater than that (717) recorded for the first week of last year and three times the number (394) in the corresponding period of 1948. The majority (35) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week, while 11 reported increases. The largest numeric decrease occurred in Hiroshima Prefecture (from 116 cases to 13) and there were also substantial decreases in Saitama and Tokyo-to. The largest increase was reported by Toyama Prefecture (from 18 to 74 cases). Approximately 30 percent of current cases were in the four prefectures of Tokyo-to (111), Fukuoka (88), Saitama (76), and Toyama (74). One prefecture (Ibaraki) reported having no cases. This week's case rate was 76.3.

There were 28 percent fewer tuberculosis cases this week (3,666) than in the preceding week (5,069). Reports received for tuberculosis no differentiate between respiratory tuberculosis and all other forms. Nearly 90 percent (3,270) of all cases reported this week were respiratory tuberculosis. Total cases in the current week were 20 percent fewer than in the same period of last year (4,601) but a little more than twice the corresponding 1947 total (1,784). Cases decreased from last week in 33 of the prefectures and increased in 13. Prefectural case figures ranged from zero in one instance to 349. The current case rate was 236.4.

The number of pneumonia cases this week (2,774) was 10 percent less than in the preceding week (3,082). It was 68 percent higher than in the first week of last year (1,649) and 57 percent above the corresponding 1947 figure (1,765). Compared with last week, there were decreases in nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures, increases in 16, and no change in one. The largest numeric decrease occurred in Hok-

kaido (from 164 cases to 69), while three other prefectures (Osaka, Ibaraki, and Kyoto) had from 85 to 62 fewer cases this week than previously. A comparable increase was reported by Aichi Prefecture (from 34 to 112 cases), and there were lesser increases in Niigata and Chiba. The three neighboring prefectures of Tokyo-to (246), Saitama (243), and Kanagawa (152) together accounted for nearly a fourth of all current cases. The nearby prefecture of Ibaraki, however, was the only prefecture to report no cases. The other 42 prefectures reported from 4 to 136 cases each. The current case rate was 178.9.

There were about half as many influenza cases reported this week (137) as in the preceding week (270). The current number was, however, over four times that (32) recorded for the first week of last year and three times the corresponding 1948 figure (46). Half (23) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Cases decreased from last week in 11 prefectures, increased in 9, and did not change in the remaining 3. Three particularly outstanding changes, all decreases, occurred in Yamaguchi (83 to 5 cases), Shimane (42 to 1), and Okayama (53 to 18). The largest increase was from zero to 17 cases in Nara. Ehime Prefecture, with 39 cases, alone accounted for over a fourth of all cases this week. Seventeen additional prefectures had from 1 to 18 cases each. The current case rate was 8.8.

Poliomyelitis cases (21) increased only slightly from last week (19). They were higher than in either the first weeks of 1949 (14) or 1948 (4). Increases over last week occurred in 8 prefectures, decreases in 7, and no change in 4 while there were no cases during either period in the other 27. Miyazaki Prefecture reported 6 of the current cases. The remainder was distributed among 12 prefectures having one or two cases each. The current case rate was 1.4.

The number of tetanus cases this week (13) was somewhat less than in the preceding week (17). Last year at this time there were 31 cases, well over twice the current figure, and in the same period of 1948 there were 11, about the same as at present. Changes from last week included the same number of decreases as increases (9), while one prefecture remained the same and the other 27 have had no cases for two weeks or longer. Ten prefectures with one or two cases each accounted for all current cases. This week's case rate was 0.8.

Eighteen cases of puerperal infection were reported this week compared with 15 last week, 13 in the first week of last year, and 11 in the same period of 1948. Ten prefectures had more cases this week than previously, while the same number had fewer. More than half (26) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Present cases were distributed among ten prefectures having from one to four cases each. The current case rate was 1.2.

There were no cases of rabies reported either this week or in the same week of 1948, but there were 2 cases in the first week of 1949.

Three leprosy cases were reported currently whereas last week there were six. They numbered four in the first week of last year and only one in the same period of 1948. Gunma Prefecture, Tokyo-to, and Fukuoka Prefecture accounted for this week's cases. The current rate was 0.2.

The number of trachoma cases this week (825) was less than half that (1,792) reported last week. It was over four-fifths of the totals in the first weeks of last year (994) and 1948 (1,002). Nearly two-thirds (28) of the prefectures decreased from last week, 16 increased, and two remained the same. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from zero in three instances to 98. The current case rate was 53.2.

No infectious diarrhea cases were reported in either the current week or last week, but there was one in the first week of last year.

There was no incidence of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, or dengue fever in either the current week, last week, or in the first weeks of 1949 and 1948.

Syphilis cases numbered 1,099 this week, gonorrhea 1,304, chancroid 140, and lymphogranuloma venereum 6. All current totals were lower than in the preceding week and also lower than in the first week of last year. Last week there were 2,078 cases of syphilis, 1,927 cases of gonorrhea, 213 cases of chancroid, and 8 cases of

lymphogranuloma venereum. During the first week of last year there were 2,419 syphilis cases, 2,284 gonorrhea cases, 382 chancroid cases, and 9 lymphogranuloma venereum cases. The rates for each of these diseases this week were; syphilis, 70.9; gonorrhea, 84.1; chancroid, 9.0; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.4.

Footnote:

1/ These 28 diseases do not include the 4 venereal diseases which are tallied separately.

**SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 7 JANUARY 1950**

PREFECTURE	TYPHUS				DIARRHEA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	8	1	8	1	1	-	1	-
AOMORI	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	6	2	6	2	2	1	2	1
MIYAGI	5	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
AKITA	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	3	2	3	2	1	1	3	1
SAITAMA	4	-	4	-	4	-	4	-
CHIBA	3	-	3	-	-	2	-	2
TOKYO	20	1	20	1	25	3	25	3
YANAGAWA	11	-	11	-	4	-	4	-
NIIGATA	10	1	10	1	-	2	-	2
TOYAMA	6	-	6	-	2	-	2	-
ISHIKAWA	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1
NAGANO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	3	1	3	1	4	1	4	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
MIE	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
SHIGA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	2	-	2	1	2	1
OSAKA	9	1	9	1	1	-	1	-
HYOGO	6	-	6	-	2	1	2	1
NARA	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
OKINAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	21	4	21	4	2	-	2	-
SAGA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	7	1	7	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	188	19	188	19	57	15	57	15
RATE								
Current	12.1	1.2	12.1	1.2	3.7	1.0	3.7	1.0
Previous	15.6	1.9			3.0	1.5		

See footnotes at end of table

PREFECTURE	TYPHOIL FEVER				PARATYPHOIL FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
IWATE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	3	1	3	1	1	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJISAWA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
TOKYO	10	4	10	4	7	-	7	-
KANAGAWA	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
NIIGATA	2	1	2	1	1	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
NARA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYUZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	47	9	47	9	14	-	14	-
ATE	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.6	0.9	-	0.9	-
Current	3.0	0.6	3.0	0.6	0.9	-	0.9	-
Previous	4.1	0.3			1.5	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUNMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
 TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RTTE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of tables.

Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				E. IDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
AOMORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAGE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJISIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	22	-	22	-	-	-	7	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
NAGOYA	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
NICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WITAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUJUOI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKINAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	57	-	57	-	-	-	11	1
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1
RATE								
Current	3.7	-	3.7	-	-	-	0.7	0.1
Previous	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.1
					-	-	0.7	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOLING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKIDO	11	11	22	22
OMORI	-	-	29	29
IKATE	10	10	26	26
MIYAGE	2	2	10	10
MITI	5	5	30	30
YAMAGATA	-	-	4	4
FUKUSHIM	4	4	33	33
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	12	12	13	13
GUMA	42	42	40	40
SAITAMA	55	55	76	76
CHIBA	5	5	32	32
TOIYO	9	9	111	111
KANAGAWA	7	7	42	42
NIIGATA	18	18	38	38
TOYAMA	28	28	74	74
ISHIKAWA	-	-	31	31
FUJUI	13	13	14	14
YAMANASHI	2	2	8	8
NAGANO	41	41	43	43
GIFU	1	1	5	5
SHIZUOKA	40	40	28	28
AICHI	51	51	37	37
MIE	2	2	9	9
SHIGA	-	-	23	23
KYOTO	-	-	14	14
OSAKA	-	-	34	34
HYOGO	1	1	31	31
NARA	-	-	3	3
WAKAYAMA	-	-	6	6
TOTTORI	-	-	3	3
SHIMANE	-	-	9	9
OKAYAMA	3	3	14	14
HIROSHIMA	3	3	13	13
YAMAGUCHI	5	5	5	5
TOUSHIMA	19	19	24	24
EGAWA	-	-	17	17
EHIME	12	12	49	49
KOCHI	16	16	7	7
KUJUOKA	11	11	88	88
SAGA	5	5	15	15
NGUSHI	3	3	14	14
UMAMOTO	9	9	39	39
OITA	-	-	6	6
MIYAZAKI	2	2	11	11
KOSHIMA	3	3	4	4
TOT. L	450	450	1,184	1,184
RATE				
Current	29.0	29.0	76.3	76.3
Previous	38.2		108.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MALARIA		TUBERCULOSIS				PNEUMONIA		
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	-	1	-	100	100	69	69	69
AKITA	-	-	-	-	65	65	70	70	70
IKATE	-	-	-	-	27	27	42	42	42
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	4	4	14	14	14
AITA	-	-	-	-	59	59	30	30	30
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	8	8	9	9	9
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	1	-	24	24	59	59	59
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	27	27	56	56	56
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	83	83	131	131	131
SAITAMA	1	-	1	-	197	197	243	243	243
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	55	55	78	78	78
TOKYO	1	-	1	-	349	349	246	246	246
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	97	97	152	152	152
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	151	151	116	116	116
TOYAMA	2	-	2	-	109	109	128	128	128
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	145	145	46	46	46
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	31	31	4	4	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	13	13	9	9	9
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	100	100	136	136	136
GIFU	-	-	-	-	26	26	22	22	22
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	46	46	58	58	58
AICHI	-	-	-	-	325	325	112	112	112
EIE	-	-	-	-	108	108	38	38	38
SHIGA	1	-	1	-	37	37	68	68	68
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	20	20	27	27	27
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	216	216	90	90	90
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	164	164	46	46	46
NARA	-	-	-	-	23	23	15	15	15
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	82	82	40	40	40
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	14	14	31	31	31
SHIMANE	1	-	1	-	85	85	22	22	22
O. AYAMA	-	-	-	-	101	101	65	65	65
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	128	128	65	65	65
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	66	66	19	19	19
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	16	16	52	52	52
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	5
EHIME	-	-	-	-	38	38	50	50	50
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	90	90	11	11	11
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	206	206	95	95	95
SAGA	-	-	-	-	23	23	40	40	40
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	67	67	35	35	35
FUJIAOTO	-	-	-	-	32	32	37	37	37
OITA	-	-	-	-	25	25	22	22	22
KIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	33	33	49	49	49
AGOSHIMA	1	2	1	2	50	50	22	22	22
TOTAL	9	2	9	2	3,666	3,666	2,774	2,774	2,774
ATE	Current	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	236.4	236.4	178.9	178.9
	Previous	1.0	0.1			326.8		198.7	

See footnotes at end of tables.

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	5	5	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	1
GUMMA	5	5	1	1
SAITAMA	-	-	1	1
CHIBA	-	-	1	1
TOKYO	-	-	2	2
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	1
NIIGATA	2	2	-	-
TOYAMA	3	3	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	1	1	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	6	6	1	1
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	1	-	-
OSAKA	6	6	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	17	17	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1	-	-
TOTTORI	11	11	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1	-	-
OKAYAMA	18	18	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	5	5	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	13	13	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	39	39	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	1
FUKUOKA	1	1	2	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	2
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2	6	6
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	137	137	21	21
RATE				
Current	8.8	8.8	1.4	1.4
Previous	17.4		1.2	

See footnotes at end of table

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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		Puerperal Infection	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	2	2
AOMORI	1	1	-	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	4	4
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	2
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	1	1	3	3
CHIBA	1	1	1	1
TOKYO	2	2	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	2	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	1	1	1
KOCHI	2	2	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	1	-	-
OITA	1	1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2	1	1
KAGOSHIMA	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	13	13	18	18
RATE				
Current	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2
Previous	1.1		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	36	36
AOMORI	-	-	33	33
IWATE	-	-	54	54
MIYAGI	-	-	5	5
AKITA	-	-	5	5
YAMAGATA	-	-	3	33
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	13	13
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	11	11
GUMMA	1	1	9	9
SAITAMA	-	-	26	26
CHIBA	-	-	6	6
TOKYO	1	1	46	46
KANAGAWA	-	-	12	12
NIIGATA	-	-	18	18
TOYAMA	-	-	15	15
ISHIKAWA	-	-	9	9
FUKUI	-	-	3	3
YAMANASHI	-	-	11	11
NAGANO	-	-	2	2
GIFU	-	-	3	3
SHIZUOKA	-	-	6	6
AICHI	-	-	98	98
MIE	-	-	4	4
SHIGA	-	-	8	8
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	3	3
HYOGO	-	-	74	74
NARA	-	-	4	4
WAKAYAMA	-	-	23	23
TOTTORI	-	-	11	11
SHIMANE	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	14	14
HOSHIMA	-	-	70	70
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	3	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	10	10
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	9	9
KOCHI	-	-	11	11
FUKUOKA	1	1	59	59
SAGA	-	-	3	3
NAGASAKI	-	-	83	83
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	3
OITA	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	4	4
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	3
TOTAL	3	3	825	825
RATE				
Current	0.2	0.2	53.2	53.2
Previous				

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases...	Week Ended			Cumulative		
	7 Jan. 1950	1 Jan. 1949	3 Jan. 1948	for First 1 Weeks	1949	1948
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	188	270	230	188	270	230
Dysentery	57	36	10	57	36	10
Typhoid Fever	47	98	63	47	98	63
Paratyphoid Fever	14	37	17	14	37	17
Smallpox	-	-	1	-	-	1
Typhus Fever	-	10	7	-	10	7
Malaria	9	16	29	9	16	29
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	57	65	15	57	65	15
Epidemic Meningitis	11	27	16	11	27	16
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	450	662	291	450	662	291
Whooping Cough	1184	717	394	1184	717	394
Tuberculosis	3666	4601	1784	3666	4601	1784
Pneumonia	2774	1649	1765	2774	1649	1765
Influenza	137	32	46	137	32	46
Poliomyelitis	21	14	4	21	14	4
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	13	31	11	13	31	11
Puerperal Infection	18	13	11	18	13	11
Rabies	-	2	-	-	2	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	3	4	1	3	4	1
Trachoma	825	994	1002	825	994	1002
Infectious Diarrhea	-	1	NA	-	1	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	19	38	32	19	38	32
Dysentery	15	28	10	15	28	10
Typhoid Fever	9	12	7	9	12	7
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	1	-	1	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	3	-	-	3
Malaria	2	1	-	2	1	-
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	-	1	1
Epidemic Meningitis	1	7	5	1	7	5
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES  
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative		
	7 Jan 1950	1 Jan 1949	3 Jan 1948	1950	for First 1 Weeks 1949	1948
<b>Case Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	12.1	17.4	15.0	12.1	17.4	15.0
Dysentery	3.7	2.3	0.7	3.7	2.3	0.7
Typhoid fever	3.0	6.3	4.1	3.0	6.3	4.1
Paratyphoid fever	0.9	2.4	1.1	0.9	2.4	1.1
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Typhus fever	-	0.6	0.5	-	0.6	0.5
Malaria	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.9
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	3.7	4.2	1.0	3.7	4.2	1.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	29.0	42.7	19.0	29.0	42.7	19.0
Whooping cough	76.3	46.2	25.7	76.3	46.2	25.7
Tuberculosis	236.4	296.7	116.3	236.4	296.7	116.3
Pneumonia	178.9	106.3	115.1	178.9	106.3	115.1
Influenza	8.8	2.1	3.0	8.8	2.1	3.0
Poliomyelitis	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.3
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.8	2.0	0.7
Puerperal infection	1.2	00.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7
Rabies	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Trachoma	53.2	64.1	65.3	53.2	64.1	65.3
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.1	NA	-	0.1	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Death Rates</b>						
Diphtheria	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.2	2.5	2.1
Dysentery	1.0	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.7
Typhoid fever	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	0.2	-	-	0.2
Malaria	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	-
Japanese "B"						
encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 7 JAN 1950

REFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	42	42	42	42
AOMORI	22	22	15	15
IWATE	27	27	18	18
MIYAGI	1	1	2	2
AKITA	13	13	13	13
YAMAGATA	1	1	3	3
FUKUSHIMA	14	14	27	27
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	9	9	16	16
GUNMA	38	38	24	24
SAITAMA	12	12	10	10
CHIBA	29	29	9	9
TOKYO	68	68	124	124
KANAGAWA	65	65	77	77
NIIGATA	37	37	15	15
TOYAMA	8	8	10	10
ISHIKAWA	26	26	26	26
FUKUI	4	4	14	14
YAMANASHI	10	10	1	1
NAGANO	12	12	11	11
GIFU	5	5	24	24
SHIZUOKA	14	14	42	42
AICHI	101	101	68	68
MIE	23	23	13	13
SHIGA	14	14	16	16
KYOTO	10	10	7	7
OSAKA	85	85	37	37
HYOGO	33	33	35	35
NARA	10	10	18	18
WAKAYAMA	20	20	30	30
TOTTORI	16	16	8	8
SHIMANE	7	7	4	4
OKAYAMA	32	32	60	60
HIROSHIMA	18	18	22	22
YAMAGUCHI	18	18	57	57
TOKUSHIMA	8	8	5	5
KAGAWA	3	3	-	-
EHIME	8	8	12	12
KOCHI	-	-	9	9
FUKUOKA	165	165	268	268
SAGA	12	12	11	11
NAGASAKI	25	25	20	20
KUMAMOTO	7	7	14	14
OITA	7	7	10	10
MIYAZAKI	2	2	5	5
KAGOSHIMA	18	18	52	52
TOTAL	1099	1099	1304	1304
RATE				
Current	70.9	70.9	84.1	84.1
Previous	134.0	124.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	5	5	-	-
AOMORI	1	1	-	-
IWATE	3	3	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	1	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	1	-	-
GUMMA	2	2	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	1	1	-	-
TOKYO	19	19	-	-
KANAGAWA	10	10	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	8	8	1	1
FUKUI	2	2	-	-
YAMANISHI	2	2	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	1	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	1	-	-
AICHI	5	5	-	-
MIE	6	6	-	-
SHIGA	3	3	1	1
FYOTO	2	2	1	1
OSAKA	10	10	1	1
HYOGO	5	5	-	-
NARA	2	2	-	-
WAKAYAMA	6	6	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	8	8	-	-
HIROSHIMA	5	5	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	5	5	2	2
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	1	1	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	19	19	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	2	2	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	1	-	-
OITA	1	1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	140	140	6	6
RATE				
Current	9.0	9.0	0.4	0.4
Previous	13.7		0.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR FIRST 1 WEEKS		
	1950 7 Jan.	1949 1 Jan.	1948 3 Jan.	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
SYPHILIS	1099	2419	1183	1099	2419	1183
GONORRHEA	1304	2284	1665	1304	2284	1665
CHANCROID	140	382	304	140	382	304
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	6	9	4	6	9	4
<u>RATE</u>						
SYPHILIS	70.9	156.0	77.1	70.9	156.0	77.1
GONORRHEA	84.1	147.4	108.5	84.1	147.4	108.5
CHANCROID	9.0	24.6	19.8	9.0	24.6	19.8
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, rabies, anthrax, infectious diarrhea, and dengue fever.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN  
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 14 JANUARY 1950

1/ During the second week, ended 14 January 1950, there were 18,893 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported compared with 9,474 cases reported for the same diseases last week. The present total is about twice last week's total, which presumably indicates that after the holiday period normal reporting has been resumed. The major increases reported were for the respiratory diseases.

Diphtheria cases reported this week (344) were 83 percent higher than in the preceding week (188). Deaths (49) were more than twice the previous number (19). The present case figure was 5 percent less than that (364) recorded for the second week of last year and 28 percent below the corresponding 1948 number (477). Most (38) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, while three had fewer, three the same number, and the remaining two none during either period. Prefectural cases this week ranged from zero in three instances (Fukui, Shiga, and Kaga-wa) to 28 in Fukuoka. Fukuoka, Hokkaido (26), and Tokyo-to (24) together accounted for more than one fifth of all cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 22.2 and 17.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 3.2 and 2.2.

The number of dysentery cases increased 30 percent, from 57 last week to 74 currently, and deaths doubled, from 15 to 30. Seventy-three of the current cases and all deaths were bacillary dysentery, while Akita Prefecture reported one case of amebic dysentery. Cases in the present week were over three times those (22) in the same period of last year and more than twice the total (32) in the corresponding 1948 week. Nearly half (21) of the prefectures reported no cases either this week or last week, while changes from last week were about evenly divided between decreases (13) and increases (12). About half of all cases this week occurred in the two prefectures of Ishikawa (22) and Tokyo-to (14), with the remainder in 16 other prefectures having from one to eight cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.8 and 4.2 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 1.5.

Typhoid fever cases increased from 47 last week to 66 currently and deaths from 9 to 11. Cases in the current period were more than 40 percent fewer than in the second weeks of either last year (115) or 1948 (111). Increases over last week occurred in 15 prefectures and decreases in 11, while the numbers did not change in 4, and there were no cases reported for either period in the remaining 16. Over a third of this week's cases were in Tokyo-to (24), and the other cases were in 21 additional prefectures with from 1 to 5 cases each. More than half (24) of the prefectures had no cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.3 and 3.6 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.7 and 0.6.

There were nearly twice as many paratyphoid fever cases reported this week (26) as in the preceding week (14). No deaths were reported during either period. There were 46 and 40 cases respectively in the second weeks of 1949 and 1948. Nearly two-thirds (29) of the prefectures have had no cases for at least two weeks. Eleven reported increases over last week, three decreases, and three did not change. Tokyo-to had eight of the current cases and 13 other prefectures from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 1.3 respectively.

There continued to be no smallpox cases or deaths. Last year at this time there was one case, but in the same week of 1948 there was none.

One case of typhus fever was reported this week, whereas last week there were no cases. There continued to be no deaths. Seven cases were recorded for the second week of last year and 17 in the corresponding period of 1948. This week's one case occurred in Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

Malaria cases (8) and deaths (3) remained about the same as last week (9 cases and 3 deaths). The current number of cases was less than half that (18) recorded for the second week of last year and approximately a fifth of the total (41) for the same period of 1948. Over two-thirds (33) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Of the remaining eleven, six had decreases, five increases, and two did not change. This week's cases occurred in seven prefectures having one or

two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.5, while corresponding death rates were both 0.2.

The number of scarlet fever cases this week (89) was 56 percent higher than in the preceding week (57), while there were no deaths reported during either period. Present cases were a third greater than in the same period of last year (67) and more than three-fourths above the corresponding 1948 total (50). A third (15) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week and 11 had fewer, while three remained the same and 17 reported having no cases during either period. Tokyo-to again reported 22 cases and thus accounted for a fourth of this week's total. Osaka Prefecture had 13 cases and 18 other prefectures from one to eight each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.7 and 4.7 respectively.

There were twice as many cases of epidemic meningitis reported this week (23) as in the previous week (11). Deaths also increased, from one to seven. The current number of cases was also about twice that (12) recorded for the corresponding period of last year and nearly the same as in the second week of 1948 (24). Two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have had no cases for two or more weeks. In ten prefectures cases increased over last week, in three they decreased, and in two did not change. Cases this week occurred in Tokyo-to (6) and 12 other prefectures having from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.5 and 1.1 respectively, and the corresponding death rates 0.5 and 0.3.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

Measles cases this week (896) were about twice those in the preceding week (450). They were 17 percent fewer than in the same week of last year (1,082) but 11 percent higher than in the corresponding 1948 period (804). Over two-thirds (32) of the prefectures had more cases this week than last week and ten had fewer, while four others have had none for two weeks or longer. The largest numeric increase occurred in Aichi Prefecture (from 51 to 122 cases). Decreases were all small. Five neighboring prefectures located in central Honshu that together accounted for about 45 percent of all current cases were Aichi (122), Saitama (80), Gunma (70), Nagano (61), and Shizuoka (57). At the other extreme, there were five prefectures in lower Honshu with no cases at all. The remaining 36 prefectures had from 2 to 43 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 57.8 and 43.4 respectively.

The number of whooping cough cases this week (2,723) was nearly two and a third times the figure (1,184) recorded for last week. It was almost four times the totals listed for the second weeks of last year and 1948 (693 and 721 respectively). All prefectures except two on Shikoku (Ehime and Kochi) and one on Kyushu (Saga) reported increases over last week. Particularly large increases were noted in five neighboring prefectures in the Tokyo area (Saitama—from 76 to 241 cases, Ibaraki-zero to 106, Tokyo-to 111 to 215, Kanagawa 42 to 138, and Shizuoka 28 to 119). Those same five prefectures, together with Fukuoka (129 cases) and Toyama (106 cases), accounted for nearly 40 percent of this week's total. Cases in the remaining 39 prefectures ranged from 1 to 88. The current and cumulative case rates were 175.6 and 126.0 respectively.

Tuberculosis cases increased 86 percent, from 3,666 last week to 6,832 currently. Eighty-five percent of the current cases (5,833) were respiratory tuberculosis. The total was 51 percent greater than in the second week of last year (4,523) and 71 percent above the total (3,990) for the same period of 1948. All but six of the prefectures recorded increases over last week. Prefectural case figures in the current period ranged from 8 to 645. The current and cumulative case rates were 440.5 and 338.4 respectively.

Case reports for pneumonia this week (5,633) amounted to twice those in the preceding week (2,774). The current figure was two and a half times that (2,168) recorded for the same week of last year and nearly 50 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (3,824). Cases increased over last week in every prefecture, and nearly all increases were large. Five prefectures with particularly marked increases were Hokkaido, Aichi, Miyagi, Saitama, and Ibaraki. Between a fifth and a fourth of all this week's cases occurred in Saitama (402), Hokkaido (318), Tokyo-to (288), and Aichi (276). The other 42 prefectures reported from 25 to 201 cases each. The current and

cumulative case rates were 363.2 and 271.0 respectively.

The increase in influenza cases (143) since last week (137) was slight. Present cases were nearly seven times those (21) in the second week of last year and 42 percent greater than the corresponding 1948 total (101). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Among the other 24 prefectures there were 13 with increases, 10 with decreases, and one that did not change. The largest numeric increase occurred in Okayama Prefecture (from 18 to 43 cases) and the largest decrease in Ehime Prefecture (from 39 to 19 cases). Okayama Prefecture accounted for 30 percent of all cases this week, and 20 additional prefectures had from 1 to 19 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.2 and 9.0 respectively.

There were 38 cases of poliomyelitis this week compared with 21 last week. In the second weeks of 1949 and 1948 cases numbered 32 and 4 respectively. Half (23) of the prefectures have had no cases for two or more weeks. Changes from last week included 14 increases and 6 decreases, while three prefectures remained the same. Miyazaki Prefecture, with eight cases this week, again reported more cases than any other prefecture. The remainder was distributed among 16 additional prefectures having one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.5 and 1.9 respectively.

Tetanus cases increased from 13 last week to 34 currently. There were 23 cases in the second week of last year and 26 in the same period of 1948. Cases increased over last week in 19 prefectures, decreased in 5, and did not change in 3, while no cases were reported during either period in the remaining 19. This week's cases were distributed among half (23) of the prefectures having from one to four cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 1.5 respectively.

The number of puerperal infection cases this week (17) remained about the same as in the previous week (18). There were fewer cases in the second week of last year (14) but somewhat more in the same period of 1948 (24). Changes from last week included 11 increases and 9 decreases, while the other 26 prefectures reported no cases during either period. Twelve prefectures reported cases this week, from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.1.

One case of rabies was reported this week (from Chiba Prefecture), the first case to be reported this year. There were no cases in the second week of last year, but in the same period of 1948 there was one. The current and cumulative case rates as of 14 January 1950 were 0.1 and less than 0.1 respectively.

There were seven leprosy cases reported currently compared with three last week. There were also seven cases in the second week of last year and two in the same period of 1948. Thirty-seven of the prefectures have had no cases for two or more weeks. Among the remaining nine prefectures, there were increases over last week in six, decreases in two, and no change in one. One case occurred in each of seven prefectures this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.5 and 0.3 respectively.

Reports for trachoma this week (1,938) showed two and a third times as many cases as in the preceding week (825). The present figure was about 60 percent higher than that (1,206) recorded for the second week of last year but 5 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (2,042). Cases increased over last week in three-fourths (36) of the prefectures, decreased in seven, and did not change in three. Prefectural case figures for the current period ranged from 3 to 239. The current and cumulative case rates were 125.0 and 89.1 respectively.

There have been no cases of either infectious diarrhea or dengue fever reported yet this year. In the second week of last year, however, there were six infectious diarrhea cases and one dengue fever case.

There continued to be no incidence of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, tsutsugamushi disease, schistosomiasis, or filariasis.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 2,408 and 3,507; gonorrhoea, 2,975 and 4,279; chancroid, 351 and 491; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 9 and 15.

This week's totals were all higher than those in the preceding week. On the other hand, all but gonorrhea were lower than in the second week of last year. Last week there were 1,099 cases of syphilis, 1,304 cases of gonorrhea, 140 cases of chancroid, and 6 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. During the second week of last year syphilis cases numbered 2,580, gonorrhea cases 2,288, chancroid cases 438, and lymphogranuloma venereum cases 10. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 155.3 and 113.1 respectively; gonorrhea, 191.8 and 137.9; chancroid, 22.6 and 15.8; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.5.

FOOTNOTE:-

1/ In addition to the 28 diseases reported last year, there are tsutsugamushi disease schistosomiasis, and filariasis. The 31 diseases do not include the four venereal diseases which are tallied separately.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM  
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 14 JANUARY 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	26	8	34	9	5	1	6	1
AOMORI	10	1	16	1	-	-	-	-
IWATE	8	1	14	3	1	1	3	2
MIYAGI	12	1	17	2	-	-	-	-
AKITA	4	2	10	2	3	1	3	1
YAMAGATA	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	8	2	10	2	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	4	-	4	-	1	1	1	1
TOCHIGI	4	-	7	2	-	-	1	1
GUMMA	5	-	8	-	1	1	4	3
SAITAMA	6	-	10	-	8	7	12	7
CHIBA	5	1	8	1	3	3	3	5
TOKYO	24	1	44	2	14	2	39	5
KANAGAWA	3	1	14	1	1	1	5	1
NIIGATA	17	-	27	1	4	2	4	4
TOYAMA	6	2	12	2	-	1	2	1
ISHIKAWA	7	1	9	2	22	-	22	-
FUKUI	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	5	-	6	-	1	-	1	-
GIFU	5	1	8	2	1	1	1	1
SHIZUOKA	5	-	8	1	-	4	4	5
AICHI	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
MIE	1	-	2	-	3	1	4	1
SHIGA	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	4	1	6	-	3	1	5	2
OSAKA	10	5	19	6	-	-	1	-
HYOGO	11	2	17	2	1	1	3	2
NARA	9	1	13	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	11	1	13	1	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	7	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	14	2	18	2	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	3	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
EHIME	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	1	4	3	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	28	2	49	6	1	-	3	-
SAGA	6	1	9	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	12	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	10	1	15	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	18	4	25	5	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	10	4	12	4	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	344	49	532	68	74	30	131	45
PERCENT	22.2	3.2	17.2	2.2	4.8	1.9	4.2	1.5
Current	22.2	3.2	17.2	2.2	4.8	1.9	4.2	1.5
Previous	12.1	1.2	-	-	3.7	1.0	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
IWATE	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
AKITA	-	2	3	3	-	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
SAITAMA	2	1	2	2	1	-	1	-
CHIBA	4	-	5	-	1	-	2	-
TOKYO	24	-	34	4	8	-	15	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	2	2	-	2	-
OSAKA	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	5	-	7	-	1	-	2	-
NARA	3	1	4	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	4	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	6	-	2	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	2	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>
RATE								
Current	4.3	0.7	3.6	0.6	1.7	-	1.3	-
Previous	3.0	0.6	-	-	0.9	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 January 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHUS FEVER				MALARIA			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>RATE</b>								
Current	0.1	-	0.0	-	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2
Previous	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 14 January 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	6	-	7	-	1	2	2	2
AOMORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	3	-	1	-	2	-
MIYAGI	2	-	3	-	1	1	1	1
AKITA	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-
GUMMA	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
SAITAMA	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
CHIBA	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	22	-	44	-	6	2	13	2
KANAGAWA	8	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	6	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	4	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	8	-	9	-	2	-	2	-
OSAKA	13	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	6	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	89	-	146	-	23	7	34	8
RATE								
Current	5.7	-	4.7	-	1.5	0.5	1.1	0.3
Previous	3.7	-	-	-	0.7	0.1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	27	38	88	110
AOMORI	18	18	36	65
IWATE	6	16	57	83
NIYAGI	33	35	67	77
AKITA	19	24	50	80
YAMAGATA	15	15	18	22
FUKUSHIMA	38	42	79	112
IBARAKI	7	77	106	106
TOCHIGI	11	23	20	33
GUMMA	70	112	64	104
SAITAMA	80	135	241	317
CHIBA	3	8	44	76
TOKYO	16	25	215	326
KANAGAWA	4	11	138	180
NIIGATA	12	30	60	98
TOYAMA	17	45	106	180
ISHIKAWA	3	3	58	89
FUKUI	20	33	55	69
YAMANASHI	15	17	14	22
NAGANO	61	102	50	93
GIFU	14	15	24	29
SHIZUOKA	57	97	119	147
AICHI	122	173	85	122
MIE	20	22	55	64
SHIGA	2	2	56	79
KYOTO	5	5	39	53
OSAKA	-	-	76	110
HINO	8	9	65	96
NARA	-	-	9	12
WAKAYAMA	-	-	23	29
TOTTORI	-	-	12	15
SHIMANE	4	4	32	41
OKAYAMA	2	5	22	36
HIROSHIMA	18	21	85	98
YAMAGUCHI	-	5	9	14
TOKUSHIMA	43	62	80	104
KAGAWA	3	3	27	44
EHIME	27	39	26	75
KOCHI	12	28	1	18
FUKUOKA	40	51	129	217
SAGA	4	9	13	28
NAGASAKI	10	13	43	57
KUMAMOTO	13	22	50	89
OITA	2	2	33	39
MIYAZAKI	4	6	27	38
KAGOSHIMA	11	14	17	21
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>3,907</b>
<b>DATE</b>				
Current	57.8	43.4	175.6	126.0
Previous	29.0		76.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	621	721	318	387
AOMORI	93	158	86	156
IWATE	123	150	127	169
MIYAGI	238	242	176	190
AKITA	84	143	125	155
YAMAGATA	82	90	57	66
FUKUSHIMA	133	157	163	222
IBARAKI	107	107	149	149
TOCHIGI	37	64	87	143
GUMMA	63	146	191	322
SAITAMA	278	475	402	645
CHIBA	106	161	81	159
TOKYO	645	994	288	534
KANAGAWA	308	405	193	345
NIIGATA	112	263	144	260
TOYAMA	175	284	201	329
ISHIKAWA	97	242	86	132
FUKUI	54	85	82	86
YAMANASHI	38	51	50	59
NAGANO	144	244	182	318
GIFU	104	130	89	111
SHIZUOKA	125	171	121	179
AICHI	390	715	276	388
MIE	149	257	111	149
SHIGA	72	109	98	166
KYOTO	141	161	67	94
OSAKA	235	451	138	228
HYOGO	312	476	150	196
NARA	29	52	40	55
WAKAYAMA	48	130	48	88
TOTTORI	51	65	34	65
SHIMANE	114	199	122	144
OKAYAMA	111	212	105	170
HIROSHIMA	202	330	132	197
YAMAGUCHI	138	204	69	88
TOKUSHIMA	73	89	90	142
KAGAWA	8	9	41	46
EHIME	111	149	131	181
KOCHI	52	142	25	36
FUKUOKA	331	537	192	287
SAGA	70	93	42	82
NAGASAKI	138	205	85	120
KUMAMOTO	66	98	72	109
OITA	64	89	35	57
MIYAZAKI	115	148	94	143
KAGOSHIMA	45	95	38	60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,832</b>	<b>10,498</b>	<b>5,633</b>	<b>8,407</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	440.5	338.4	363.2	271.0
Previous	236.4		178.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	2	7	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	3	3
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	1
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	1
GUMMA	2	7	1	2
SAITAMA	1	1	4	5
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	1	1	4	6
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	2
NIIGATA	-	2	-	-
TOYAMA	-	3	2	2
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	4	5	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	1	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	1	1	4	4
AICHI	3	9	1	2
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	1	-	-
OSAKA	6	12	-	-
HYOGO	3	3	1	1
NARA	4	21	-	-
WAKAYAMA	6	7	-	-
TOTTORI	13	24	-	-
SHIMANE	11	12	-	-
OKAYAMA	43	61	1	1
HIROSHIMA	4	4	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	6	11	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	15	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	19	58	1	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	1
FUKUOKA	9	10	-	2
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	2	2	3	5
OITA	-	-	1	1
MIYAZAKI	1	3	8	14
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>RATE</b>				
Current	9.2	9.0	2.5	1.9
Previous	8.8		1.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		TETANUS		PUERPERAL		INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases						
HOKKAIDO	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	2
AOMORI	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	7
CHIBA	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	-	3	5	-	-	-	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YANANASHI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	1
MIE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
OSAKA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
OKAYAMA	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	1
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	34	47	-	17	-	35
RATE								
Current	0.1	0.0	2.2	1.5	-	1.1	-	1.1
Previous	-	-	0.8	-	-	1.2	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	LEPROSY		TRACHOMA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	146	182
AOMORI	-	-	39	72
IVATE	1	1	104	158
MIYAGI	-	-	96	101
AKITA	-	-	57	62
YAMAGATA	-	-	3	6
FUKUSHIMA	1	1	42	55
IBARAKI	-	-	101	101
TOCHIGI	1	1	17	28
GUMMA	-	1	33	42
SATTAMA	-	-	44	70
CHIBA	-	-	55	61
TOKYO	1	2	44	90
KANAGAWA	-	-	38	50
NIIGATA	-	-	14	32
TOYAMA	-	-	28	43
ISHIKAWA	-	-	9	18
FUKUI	-	-	28	31
YAMANASHI	-	-	17	28
NAGANO	-	-	5	7
GIFU	-	-	14	17
SHIZUOKA	-	-	25	31
AICHI	-	-	145	243
MIE	-	-	25	29
SHIGA	-	-	6	14
KYOTO	-	-	22	22
OSAKA	-	-	239	242
HYOGO	-	-	142	216
NARA	-	-	4	8
VAKAYAMA	-	-	28	51
TOTTORI	-	-	9	20
SHIMANE	-	-	9	10
OKAYAMA	-	-	47	61
HIROSHIMA	-	-	52	122
YAMAGUCHI	1	1	7	10
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	12	22
KAGAWA	-	-	9	9
EHIME	-	-	15	24
KOCHI	-	-	5	16
FUKUOKA	-	1	127	186
SAGA	-	-	7	10
NAGASAKI	-	-	17	100
KUMAMOTO	-	-	21	24
OITA	1	1	4	5
MIYAZAKI	-	-	20	24
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	7	10
TOTAL	7	10	1,938	2,763
RATE				
Current	0.5	0.3	125.0	89.1
Previous	0.2		53.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	14 Jan 1950	8 Jan 1949	10 Jan 1948	for First 2 Weeks 1950	1949	1948
<b>Cases</b>						
Diphtheria	344	364	477	532	634	707
Dysentery	74	22	32	131	58	42
Typhoid Fever	66	115	111	113	213	174
Paratyphoid Fever	26	46	40	40	83	57
Smallpox	-	1	-	-	1	1
Typhus Fever	1	7	17	1	17	24
Malaria	8	18	41	17	34	70
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	89	67	50	146	132	65
Epidemic Meningitis	23	12	24	34	39	40
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	896	1082	804	1346	1744	1095
Whooping Cough	2723	693	721	3907	1410	1115
Tuberculosis	6832	4523	3990	10498	9124	5774
Pneumonia	5633	2168	3824	8407	3817	5589
Influenza	143	21	101	280	53	147
Poliomyelitis	38	32	4	59	46	8
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	34	23	26	47	54	37
Puerperal Infection	17	14	24	35	27	35
Rabies	1	1	1	1	2	1
Anthrax	-	-	1	-	-	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	7	7	2	10	11	3
Trachoma	1938	1206	2042	2763	2200	3044
Infectious Diarrhea	-	6	NA	-	7	NA
Dengue Fever	-	1	-	-	1	-
<b>Deaths</b>						
Diphtheria	49	40	46	68	78	78
Dysentery	30	7	11	45	35	21
Typhoid Fever	11	5	12	20	17	19
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	2	-	2	3
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	1	-	-	4
Malaria	3	1	-	5	2	-
Japanese "B"	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	2	1	-	3	2
Epidemic Meningitis	7	4	2	8	11	7
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 2 Weeks		
	14 Jan 1950	8 Jan 1949	10 Jan 1948	1950	1949	1948
<b>CASE RATES</b>						
Diphtheria	22.2	23.5	31.1	17.2	20.4	23.0
Dysentery	4.8	1.4	2.1	4.2	1.9	1.4
Typhoid fever	4.3	7.4	7.2	3.6	6.9	5.7
Paratyphoid fever	1.7	3.0	2.6	1.3	2.7	1.9
Smallpox	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0
Typhus fever	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.8
Malaria	0.5	1.2	2.7	0.5	1.1	2.3
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	5.7	4.3	3.3	4.7	4.3	2.1
Epidemic meningitis	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	57.8	69.8	52.4	43.4	56.2	35.7
Whooping cough	175.6	44.7	47.0	126.0	45.5	36.3
Tuberculosis	440.5	291.6	260.1	338.4	294.1	188.2
Pneumonia	363.2	139.8	249.3	271.0	123.1	182.2
Influenza	9.2	1.4	6.6	9.0	1.7	4.8
Poliomyelitis	2.5	2.1	0.3	1.9	1.5	0.3
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.2
Puerperal infection	1.1	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.1
Rabies	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Trachoma	125.0	77.8	133.1	89.1	70.9	99.2
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.4	NA	-	0.2	NA
Dengue fever	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
<b>DEATH RATES</b>						
Diphtheria	3.2	2.6	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.5
Dysentery	1.9	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.7
Typhoid fever	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Malaria	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	-
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT  
OF  
VENERERAL DISEASES IN JAPAN  
WEEK ENDED 14 JAN 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	122	164	144	186
AOMORI	27	49	13	28
IWATE	22	49	15	33
MIYAGI	69	70	70	72
AKITA	41	54	26	39
YAMAGATA	35	36	13	16
FUKUSHIMA	36	50	30	57
IBARAKI	39	39	27	27
TOCHIGI	13	22	25	41
GUMMA	38	76	34	58
SAITAMA	53	65	42	52
CHIBA	47	76	31	40
TOKYO	93	161	276	400
KANAGAWA	141	206	285	362
NIIGATA	35	72	18	33
TOYAMA	37	45	84	94
ISHIKAWA	15	41	30	56
FUKUI	26	30	18	32
YAMANASHI	11	21	11	12
NAGANO	27	39	39	50
GIFU	24	29	94	118
SHIZUOKA	61	75	93	135
AICHI	123	224	95	163
MIE	43	66	33	46
SHIGA	25	39	31	47
KYOTO	57	67	54	61
OSAKA	165	250	113	150
HYOGO	108	141	157	192
NARA	26	36	23	41
WAKAYAMA	8	28	30	60
TOTTORI	22	38	20	28
SHIMANE	13	20	12	16
OKAYAMA	38	70	52	112
HIROSHIMA	47	65	153	175
YAMAGUCHI	28	46	94	151
TODOSHIMA	21	29	10	15
KAGAWA	12	15	8	8
EHIME	17	25	20	32
KOCHI	34	34	29	38
FUKUOKA	328	493	428	696
SAGA	23	35	35	46
NAGASAKI	172	197	78	98
KUMAMOTO	36	43	28	42
OITA	20	27	8	18
MIYAZAKI	17	19	31	36
KAGOSHIMA	13	31	15	67
TOTAL	2,408	3,507	2,975	4,279
RATE				
Current	155.3	113.1	191.8	137.9
Previous	70.9	84.1		

Weekly Report - 14 January 1950  
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCOID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	21	26	-	-
AOMORI	3	4	-	-
IWATE	-	3	-	-
MIYAGI	7	7	-	-
AKITA	1	1	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	1	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	2	-	-
IBARAKI	5	5	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	2	-	-
GUMMA	7	9	-	-
SAITAMA	5	5	-	-
CHIBA	2	3	-	-
TOKYO	29	48	1	1
KANAGAWA	39	49	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	10	10	-	-
ISHIKAWA	4	12	1	2
FUKUI	2	4	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	2	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	10	11	-	-
SHIZUOKA	11	12	-	-
AICHI	13	18	-	-
MIE	1	7	-	-
SHIGA	12	15	-	1
KYOTO	16	18	2	3
OSAKA	34	44	1	2
HYOGO	20	25	3	3
NARA	8	10	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	6	1	1
TOTTORI	1	1	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1	-	-
OKAYAMA	11	19	-	-
HIROSHIMA	9	14	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	7	12	-	2
TOKUSHIMA	2	3	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1	-	-
EHIME	2	3	-	-
KOCHI	5	5	-	-
FUKUOKA	39	58	-	-
SAGA	3	3	-	-
NAGASAKI	6	8	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	1	-	-
OITA	-	1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	2	-	-
TOTAL	351	491	9	15
RATE				
Current	22.6	15.8	0.6	0.5
Previous	9.0		0.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF  
VENEREL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR  
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

DISEASES	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for		
	14 Jan 1950	8 Jan 1949	10 Jan 1948	First 2 Weeks 1950	1949	1948
<b>NUMBER</b>						
Syphilis	2408	2580	2293	3507*	4999	3476
Gonorrhea	2975	2288	3065	4279	4574	4730
Chancroid	351	438	671	491	820	975
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	9	10	17	15	19	21
<b>RATES</b>						
Syphilis	155.3	166.4	149.5	113.1	161.2	113.3
Gonorrhea	191.8	147.5	199.8	137.9	147.5	154.2
Chancroid	22.6	28.2	43.7	15.8	26.4	31.8
Lymphogranuloma						
Venereum	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.7

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for smallpox, Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, glanders, anthrax, infectious diarrhea, and dengue fever.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash ( - ) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. \* Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.